FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[OLD SERIES—VOL. XLVIII—NO. 16.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1883. [NEW SERIES—VOL. I.—NO. 6.]

Opportunity.

"'Say, who art thou, with more than mortal air,
Endowed by heaven with gifts and graces rare,
Whom restless, winged feet for ever onward bear?'

"'I am Occasion—known to few, at least,
And since one foot upon a wheel I rest
Constant my movements are—they cannot be repressed.

"'Not the swift eagle in his swiftest flight
Can equal me in speed, my wings are bright;
And man who sees them waved is dazzled by the sight.

"'My thick and flowing locks, before me thrown,
Conceal my form—nor face nor breast is shown,
That thus, as I approach, my coming be not known.

"'Behind my head, no single lock of hair
Invites the hand that fain would grasp it there;
But he who lets me pass, to seize me may despair.'

"'Whom, then, so close behind thee do I see?'
'Her name is Penitence; and Heaven's decree
Hath made all those her prey who profit not by me.

"'And thou, O mortal, who dost vainly ply
These curious questions doest thou not descry,
That now thy time is lost?—for I am passing by.'"

—*Translated from Ternari.*

The King Plays King.

On the 28th of February, in the imperial city of Berlin, was celebrated the silver wedding of the Crown Prince and Victoria's daughter, the Crown Princess; and at night the long-expected historical costume pageant in honor of the royal event, was held in the old Schloss, which presented a scene of festive splendor hitherto unrivaled even in this pageant-loving Court. The White Saloon was lighted with 10,000 wax candles and 160 electric lights, the combination producing a remarkably lustrous effect and enhancing the brilliant richness of the magnificent costumes and jewels of those present. At 9 o'clock the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" burst forth and the royal personages entered the saloon, the Emperor escorting the Queen of Saxony, and the Crown Prince, dressed in the white uniform of a Pomeranian cuirassier, escorting the Crown Princess. She wore a magnificent dress of white damask; a coronet of diamonds, and a ribbon across the breast woven with the colors of the eight orders she holds, including the English order of the Star of India. The Prince of Wales was in the crimson uniform of the Blucher Hussars, of which regiment he has been recently appointed Colonel. After them followed the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the King of Saxony, Prince Rudolph of Austria, and other princely and noble guests. The Emperor, Crown Prince, and Crown Princess took their seats on the throne, the other personages being ranged according to rank with punctilious care. While the illustrious spectators were taking their places the picture galleries and other saloons adjacent to the White Saloon were thronged by a brilliant crowd of nearly 600 nobles, ladies and gentlemen, attired in the costumes of past ages, and awaiting the signal for the entrance of the pageant.

The strains of the "Wedding March" having ceased, a fanfare of trumpets announced the approach of the first procession, proceeded by 14 heralds, clad in antique costume, with tabards of gold brocade. After a deep reverence one of the number, a gigantic youth, the son of the Director General of the Theatres, Herr Von Huelsen, stepped forth and recited a poem written by Herr Von Willenbruch. It was an ode to the flower of England, which had embraced the Hohenzollern stem, invoking eternal bloom and prosperity on the spreading Hohenzollern tree. The music again sounded as the stately procession, representing the time of the Emperor Frederick who ruled the holy Roman Empire from 1440 to 1493, entered the White Saloon. Frederick and his consort, Eleanor of Portugal, were represented by the Duke of Hesse and Princess Frederick Charles, of Prussia. The Archduke Maximilian, Frederick's heir, and his bride, Mary of Burgundy, were impersonated by Prince and Princess Albrecht of Prussia. In the train of these illustrious personages of the splendid past came hundreds of knights, ladies, attendants and pages, clad in historically accurate costumes, designed by a committee of artists and the members of the Royal Academy.

Then followed the pageant of the Minnesingers. Princess Wilhelmina, the Crown Prince's daughter-in-law, represented the Queen of Love, and was borne into the saloon in a triumphal chariot radiant with flowers, and attended by 60 minstrels, pages, and ladies. The Queen wore a pink and gold brocade robe, with rosebuds and diamonds in her hair. Her car was set down in the centre of the hall before the throne, and she was surrounded by her attendants, whose flower-tipped staves, united by garlands, formed a charming bower. Sixteen couples then performed the dance of love, a quaint, graceful measure, in which the dancers trip hand in hand about the Queen. Then the ladies gathered together close to their protectress, and were finally enticed out by their cavaliers. The dance was given with great precision and animation, and was the most unique and delightful feature of the pageant. At the conclusion of the dance the procession of love and that of the Emperor Frederick disappeared with a stately march, leaving the saloon clear for the next.

The trumpets again sounded and two heralds appeared, their tabards quartered with the ancient arms of England, the lions and the lilies of France. They heralded the advance of the English. Then came six yeomen, whose costumes are still preserved in the quaint dress of the "Beefeaters" of the Tower of London. After them followed pages and gentlemen in waiting. After them came the Court Chamberlain, and then Queen Elizabeth, whose entrance caused a sensation, so startling was the resemblance of Countess Odo zu Stolberg Wernigerode in face and dress to the traditional idea of the greatest of English monarchs. Her dress was of velvet, ermine, and silver brocade, with a high ruff all profusely studded with jewels and accurately copied from the pictures of the period. Following her Majesty came the Prince and Princess of Navarre, who were supposed to be on a visit to the English Court. They were represented by Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern and Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen. After them came a brilliant crowd of courtiers and ladies, represented by most of the foreign and diplomatic society of Berlin, in splendid costumes, presenting a marvelous picture of the stirring times of the great Elizabeth, the golden age of English literature and the age of Shakespeare, Spenser, Sidney, Leicester, and Raleigh. This portion of the pageant typifying the greatest period in English history was specially dedicated to the Crown Princess of Prussia, the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria and the future Empress of Germany, as the preceding procession representing Germany's golden age, was intended as a compliment to the Crown Prince.

Following the pageant of Queen Elizabeth came an ancient English quadrille, organized by Lady Amptill, wife of the British Ambassador. Sixteen couples, led by Prince William of Prussia and Princess Victoria, went through the quaint, sedate, and graceful motions, an invisible orchestra and chorus playing and chanting the melody of the time, said to have been composed by Queen Elizabeth herself. The manuscript was found in Windsor Castle. Then came an old German quadrille, the performers representing courtiers and dames of the reign of Frederick William, the founder of Prussian power in the seventeenth century. Then entered a procession of Berlin artists, whose attire surpassed in picturesqueness all the preceding male costumes. They made their obeisance, and one of their number, Herr Dielitz, crowned with laurel, spoke a short speech of felicitous congratulation. He then presented the royal pair with a beautiful vase made entirely of the metal of which oil-color tubes are composed.

This pleasant ceremony over, the whole body of masqueraders were summoned into the White Saloon before the throne, forming a mass of rich harmonious color and glittering jewels, a scene of indescribable splendor and interest. The Queen of Love then brought the pageant to an end by descending from her car and presenting a beautiful silver bouquet to the Crown Princess.—*Berlin Cor. of N. Y. Telegram.*

AIR SPACE IN GUNS.—William McK. Heath is making experiments to test the endurance of gun-barrels when the guns are fired with an air-space between the powder and the ball, and asserts that no sound rifle or ball-gun and no well-made cannon will burst if the bullet or solid shot be left many inches from the powder; that the farther away from the powder the ball lies when the gun is discharged—provided the ball is of the right size and moves easily in the barrel—the less is the strain on the barrel, and, in short, that an air-space between the powder and the ball is not dangerous. In coming to this conclusion Mr. Heath has tried many experiments, using all styles and makes of guns. The size of the bores of guns experimented with varied from the .32-inch Derringer to the .45-inch Springfield and the .60-inch Prussian. In these tests Mr. Heath has fired upward of seven hundred and fifty shots.

"The Confederates," he says, "made important discoveries on this subject in 1864. Our ordnance manuals at that time claimed that there was extreme danger in an 'air-space,' be it in cannon or in musket, and some probably claim it yet. Lieut. Lyle's directions for his life-saving mortar (just published) seem to cling to the old doctrine—a doctrine so universally believed in by the people and by gun-makers that it is folly to hope soon to shake their grasp on the venerable error."

Several gun-makers in Philadelphia asserted in November that Heath was a fool to say that a rifle could be fired safely with the ball half-way down; but no one in "the trade" had ever tried it. G. H. Perniss, rifle-maker of Utica, N. Y., says that he has seen the thing tried often, and that it has ruined more than fifty rifles." Captain Greer, U. S. A., tested the Springfield, and it stood the test.—*Philadelphia Record.*

According to *The Hawaiian Gazette*, the horrible disease of leprosy, which has always been prevalent in the Sandwich Islands, is increasing rather than diminishing. This is so because the sanitary authorities of the Government are very incompetent. The time-honored method of dealing with the disease is to place all those afflicted with it on an island by themselves, arrangements being made to supply them with necessaries from time to time. The disease is incurable, and once afflicted with it the victim bids farewell to health and hope. The face wears the aspect of the dead, the hands become afflicted with running sores, the skin blisters and falls off in flakes, and the blood is corrupted. Of course, those who are removed to the lepers' island are permanently separated from friends and relatives. It is therefore a common thing to find the ties of kindred proving stronger than the dread of the loathsome pest. Families will use every means to conceal the fact that one of their members has been stricken, and this very greatly adds to the difficulty of carrying out the sanitary regulations necessary for preventing the spread of the contagion. It is a disease which may be communicated very easily by the touch or by use of any article that has been handled by one of the afflicted. Many foreigners at Honolulu will not have their clothes washed by natives, as this is reputed to be one of the chief means of infection.

Colonial Records of North Carolina.

[REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF STATE LIBRARY.]

ROOMS STATE LIBRARY,
February 3d, 1883.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The trustees of the Public Libraries, though not required by any law to make a report to your Honorable body, think it expedient in the discharge of their duties to do so at this time.

Their purpose is, respectfully, to show to your Honorable body the progress they have made in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by the provisions of Chapter 88, Laws of 1881, with reference to the publication of the Colonial Records of North Carolina, and the reason why they have not made greater progress.

The attention of the trustees was called at an early period of their term of office to the records in the office of the Secretary of State, and whenever the press of other duties permitted they prosecuted the task of examining those records. Their condition demonstrated the absolute necessity of securing to them at once the perpetuity of print, the only sure guarantee of permanent preservation. Near a quarter of a century ago, those two devoted sons of this State, David L. Swain and Francis L. Hawks, in a memorial to the Legislature, said they had "seen with deep regret that many of our earlier archives have been so injured by time that portions of them are already illegible, and that unless means be speedily taken to preserve the contents of those that can yet be deciphered, there is reason to fear that ere long the historic evidence they afford will be completely lost." The lapse of time has proved how well grounded were the fears they entertained.

In their work of examination, the trustees took the adoption of the Constitution on the 18th of December, 1776, as their point and proceeded with their task, going from later to earlier date, until some degree of familiarity was attained with all of what may properly be termed our public records, from 1776 to 1711, in the Secretary's office.

The letter book of Governor Tryon, consisting of a complete file of his dispatches back to the home Government, the great value of which even the most cursory examination makes apparent, suggested the existence of other Governors' letter books of a similar character. That of Governor Martin was in the order of things first sought for, and especially to be desired, for it could not be doubted that his despatches from his inauguration until he was driven aboard ship at Fort Johnston, that is to say, from 1771, till July, 1775, would be a most instructive presentation of men and things in North Carolina at that period. But no where could Martin's letter book be found.

Application was made to Col. Wheeler and others to know if such a thing as Martin's letter book had ever been in the Secretary's office. He replied in the negative, but stated that he possessed copies of some and copious extracts of many of Martin's despatches, made by him from the original in the public offices in London, and these the Trustees obtained from him.

Further examination showed further important gaps in our records of like character. Indeed, Tryon's letter book is the only ante-revolutionary Governor's letter book that we have. The question then presented itself whether to prepare to go to press with the material we had, or wait and make an effort to fill up its gaps. In determining this question it became necessary to consider the various sources from which we might reasonably expect to find the necessary records.

THE WILLIAMSON COLLECTION.—Dr. Williamson published his history of North Carolina in 1812, and he doubtless had a valuable collection from his own description of it. So far, however, as the knowledge of the Trustees goes, no one knows what has become of this collection.

THE MARTIN COLLECTION.—This collection too, was once doubtless an exceedingly valuable one. The present value of it, however, is probably not very great. Of its documents, Judge Martin himself said in 1829, "In their circuitous way from New Bern to New York and New Orleans, the sea water found its way to them; since their arrival, the mice, worms, and the variety of insects of a humid and warm climate have made great ravages among them. The ink of several very ancient documents has grown so pale as to render them nearly illegible, and notes hastily taken on a journey are in so cramped a hand that they can not be deciphered by any person but by him who made them."

If such was the condition of the collection more than fifty years ago, what is it now? Enquiry is, however, now being made, looking to its recovery.

THE SHOCCO JONES COLLECTION.—The private manuscripts used by Shocco Jones in preparing his "Defence of North Carolina" were recovered and returned to their owners some twenty-five years ago or put in other collections.

THE WHEELER COLLECTION.—The hopes that were recently excited by the statement that Col. Wheeler had bequeathed his valuable historical papers and manuscripts to the State were soon dissipated by information from his son that they had been otherwise disposed of before his death. There is now no reason to think that North Carolina will ever reap any further benefit from his labors.

THE HAWKS COLLECTION.—So far as the information of the Trustees goes, the whereabouts of this collection is not known, although frequent enquiries have been made concerning it.

THE SWAIN COLLECTION.—Of this collection, the most valuable probably ever made, and doubtless the repository of documents from every other preceding collection, we can speak with certainty, for within a few days past Mrs. Swain, the widow of the late Governor Swain, has generously made a donation for the public benefit of all the papers it contains of historical value. This collection was the fruit of fifty years' devoted, intelligent, indefatigable and painstaking research. Of its fullness we may judge from Governor Swain's declaration in his report as agent for the State to procure documentary evidence of its history made to the Governor in 1856, that there were few important papers in North Carolina which reflect light upon the colonial era which were not in his possession or at his command. The Trustees cannot refrain from expressing their sense of the obligation of the people of North Carolina to Mrs. Swain for her generous and timely donation, and they can but believe the obligation will be remembered with gratitude for generations to come.

None of these collections, however, claimed to fill the gaps in our records. Dr. Williamson, in the preface to his history, calls attention to "the chasms in the journals and records remaining in the Secretary's office," and suggests that they might be easily supplied by reference to the records in the public offices in London, and Governor Swain died lamenting that circumstances had prevented him from carrying out Dr. Williamson's suggestion. None of these collections therefore, even if we could get them intact, promise any help.

As late as 1856, Dr. Hawks wrote to Gov. Swain saying, "I feel the need of documentary evidence yet in England; not in my first volume. * * * But in my second and subsequent volumes I have relied very much on this movement of the State for speaking confidently and truthfully. * * * So far as my opinion is of any value, you are free to say, that I consider the thorough examination of the papers in England by some one who, like yourself, knows all that we now possess of our early history, to be of the very first importance to a truthful narrative of the past; that we ought to possess copies of these papers; and that I earnestly hope our countrymen will facilitate in every way they can your efforts to obtain them."

The archives of Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia will doubtless be of some service when properly examined, but this it may be said is a matter of speculation. Not so with the archives in London, however. What they contain is a matter of absolute recorded certainty.

RECORDS IN LONDON.—To the public officers in London public attention has been turned from the beginning, as the proper place from which to get materials to fill the gaps and chasms in our records, and the Legislature has taken action thereon time and again.

As early as February 9th, 1827, Mr. John Scot., representing the town of Hillsboro in the House of Representatives, moved the following resolutions, which were adopted, sent to the Senate, and on the next day there also passed, so far as the record shows, without a moment's hesitation or the slightest opposition:

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, That His Excellency the Governor of the State be requested to make a respectful application to the British Government for liberty to procure for the use of the State from the office of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London, copies of such papers and documents as relate to the colonial history of North Carolina.

Resolved, further, That the application aforesaid be made through the American Minister in London, and that he be requested to lend his aid to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect, and obtain for such agent who may be employed in this service the necessary facilities for procuring such copies."

Under this resolution Governor Burton wrote to Mr. Gallatin, the American Minister in London, on the subject Mr. Gallatin, under date of 25th of August, 1827, forwarded to him a list of the papers relating to the colonial history of North Carolina then on file in the public offices in London.

The documents themselves, however, were not copied, for the reason, as stated by Governor Swain, that the publication of the American archives was undertaken by Mr. Peter Force, and it was supposed that all the papers we would care to have would be printed in the archives. Finally, disappointed in this just expectation, the archives going no further back than 1771, the list itself was printed in 1843 by order of the Legislature, and is a most interesting document, suggesting as it does most abundant supplies of valuable information.

In 1849 the Legislature authorized the Governor to procure from the public offices such documents as were worthy of preservation, to be placed in the archives of the State.

In 1855 the Legislature authorized the Governor to appoint an agent to procure these documents, and in case he found it necessary, to visit London for the purpose.

In 1857 the Legislature renewed and continued this authority in the Governor. At the time, however, that Governor Swain, who had been appointed agent, was ready to go on with his work, the relations between Great Britain and the United States were so unfriendly that Mr. Dobbin, then Secretary of the Navy, advised him it was an inauspicious time to ask favors of British officials. This delayed the work. Why this effort finally failed is not known.

In 1859 the Legislature authorized the Governor to make an arrangement with Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks and Hon. D. L. Swain, to edit and publish two volumes of the Documentary History of North Carolina.

In 1861, as if in view of the coming war and its possibilities, the legislature putting out of sight for the first time the archives in London, determined to make sure of what it had at home, and directed the principal records in the secretary's office to be printed. But it was too late.

WHAT IS LACKING.—The documents that we specially need are the journals of the Council of State prior to 1711; the Journals of the Lower House of the Legislature prior to 1754; those of the Upper House prior to 1765, and the despatches of the various Governors.

Tryon's letter book is a perfect treasure to all who desire information in regard to North Carolina at the period to which it relates, and from every standpoint. And what Tryon did in his dispatches, we doubt not his predecessors did in theirs, that is to say, presented a living picture of the colony at the time of writing, and this constitutes the great value of these dispatches.

The inspection of the list furnished by Mr. Gallatin shows that in a great degree the documents we need are to be had in London. Nor will the mass of the matter seem to be so great when it it is remembered how brief were the sessions of the Legislature in early days.

In view of all these facts, the Trustees determined to print nothing until an appeal was made to the Legislature for authority and assistance to procure from London the lacking documents. That they will be gotten sooner or later we doubt not, but we earnestly hope that authority will be given to us to have it done at once. For over fifty years the General Assembly has been authorizing this thing to be done. Let it now be done, done well and done for all time.

In case, however, the General Assembly shall take no action in response to this appeal, the Trustees will in due time proceed to publish the fragments of records they now have. In this event they will doubtless make the publication in four volumes, both by reason of the natural division of the subject matter and of economy in publication.

The contents will be about as follows:

Volume I. Will contain our scanty records of the rule of the Lords Proprietors, to 1729, and of the Royal Governors Burrington and Johnston from that date to 1754. Governor Johnston's administration, if the matter of our records on our shelves was sufficient, would deserve doubtless to be chronicled in a volume to itself. But the matter is not sufficient to justify the additional expense of such an arrangement.

Volume II. Will cover Dobbs' administration, that is to say, the Journals of the Lower House of the Legislature, and of the Council of State from 1754 to 1765, being all we have.

Volume III. Will cover Tryon's administration, that is to say, the Council Journals, the Journals of both Houses of the Legislature and his letter book—from 1765 to 1771.

Volume IV. Will cover Martin's administration, that is to say, the Journals of the Council of State, and of both Houses of the Legislature, from 1771, to April 1775, when he fled from Newbern; the five provincial Congresses; Journals of the Councils of Safety, etc.; such dispatches as we have from Martin to the Home Government; the Journal of the Wilmington Safety Committee, etc., etc.

A comparison of the Martin dispatches obtained from Col. Wheeler, with the list of those on file in London, shows that what we have is only a small proportion of those in existence.

It may be farther stated, that, in the event we have to go to press without completing our records, that the third of the above volumes will be first printed, and at no very distant day. There are fewer "chasms," as Dr. Williamson called them, during that period than in any other; in fact there are scarcely any at all.

In conclusion, the Trustees beg leave to say that with them the work they are engaged in is purely one of love, for which they neither will ask nor receive any compensation whatever, save the consciousness of having helped to put within the reach of our people the honorable records of their ancestors.

W. L. SAUNDERS,
Secretary of State.
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
Sup't Pub. Instruction.

THE FOURTH PAPER DOME IN THE WORLD.—The special feature of the new observatory at Columbia College will be a paper dome. "This will be the fourth paper dome in the world," said Professor Rees. "They have all been made by Waters & Sons, of Troy, N. Y.—the manufacturers of paper boats—and are all in this country. The first one made is at the Troy Polytechnic Institute, the second at West Point, and the third at Beloit College. While that at West Point is the largest, ours is the best in construction and arrangement. The method used in the manufacture of the paper is kept a secret, the makers using a private, patented process. The dome is made in sections—semi-lunes, as they are technically called. There are twenty-four of these sections. They are bent over toward the inside at the edges, and bolted to ribs of wood. The thickness of the shell is only 3 32 of an inch, but it is as stiff as sheet-iron. On one side of the dome is the oblong opening for the telescope, and over this is a shutter (likewise of paper, but stiffened with wood lining) which slides around on the outside of the dome.

"The whole dome is so light that the hand can turn it. The inside diameter is twenty feet and the height is eleven feet. The floor of the observatory is 100 feet above the ground; we were obliged to build it so high because of the tall buildings around it. The building is rapidly approaching completion, and the dome is already in place."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WILL MRS. LANGTRY LIVE IN NEW YORK?—The New York *Times* says (and the *World* denies) that Mrs. Langtry has become so fond of America and American people that it is her intention to become a permanent resident of the city of New York; and that, to this end, she is negotiating for a house in Fifth Avenue.

Silk Culture.

The mulberry, which supplies the food for the silk worm, is indigenous, and grows in great abundance in almost every section of the State, and it attains its fullest development with scarcely any cultivation. Nor is the silk giving quality of its leaves less noticeable, for wherever North Carolina grown silk has been put to a test it has been found of most excellent quality, and equal to the best French and Italian.

There is no branch of agriculture that offers so generous a reward for so little capital invested as silk culture. The making of a crop, from the hatching to the gathering of the silk, be the crop small or large, will consume but six weeks' time. Moreover, the otherwise unemployed members of the family, as the women, the children, the aged, and even infirm, can here find profitable occupation. Nor is silk culture limited to the farm or country, but where there is a room and food for the silk worm available, whether it be in town or city, silk can be raised. It is computed that there are 270,994 families in North Carolina. Now, if only 10,000 would make a small crop each year of two hundred to three hundred pounds of silk, the aggregate income would amount to between one and two million of dollars. Three fourths of the silk in France is the production of small crops, from two hundred to four hundred pounds. It is a source of great wealth to that nation, and contributes more than any other branch of industry to the general prosperity of the people. The French call silk culture *une de nos gloires industrielles,* (one of our industrial glories.)

The rapid progress and fast increasing production of the American silk manufactories can not but have an encouraging influence upon silk culture in this country. The raw silk imported, duty free, last year, amounted to about twelve millions of dollars.

The prices for cocoons and raw silk have of late years very much fluctuated. While the cocoons sold in 1876 at $3 00 per pound they are selling to-day at $1.25. These are the extreme figures; the average price may be fairly stated at $1.50 per pound.

Two hundred mulberry trees will grow very well on two acres of land. A good medium size tree will yield one hundred and fifty pounds of leaves, which will give 30,000 pounds of leaves on two acres. As it takes seventeen pounds of leaves to make one pound of fresh cocoons, 30,000 pounds will give 1,765 pounds of fresh cocoons.

The 1,765 pounds of fresh cocoons will make 588 pounds of dried cocoons.

A ready market for these cocoons can be found in Philadelphia through the medium of the Department of Agriculture.

The expenses of cultivating two acres in trees feeding the worms, &c., may be stated as follows:

1 grown person first 10 days	$10 00
2 boys or girls, " "	6.00
3 grown persons second 10 days	30.00
5 boys or girls " "	15.00
3 grown persons third 10 days	30.00
16 boys or girls	48.00
	$139.00

If a few dollars for food is added, a few days work for pruning and cultivating the trees, and a few sundries, it will cover all the expenses which would not exceed $160. —*McGehee's Hand Book of N. C.*

TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY, AND DIRECTORS OF THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—The following gentlemen have been elected by the Legislature Trustees of the University: W. J. Hawkins, K. P. Battle, P. C. Cameron, Hayne Davis, B. F. Grady, W. N. Mebane, A. H. Merritt, Z. B. Vance, C H. Wiley, C. W. Broadfoot, John D. Cameron, H. R. Bryan, Jas. S. Battle, James T. Morehead, R. S. Beall, S. Kenan.

Whose time will expire in 1891: W. L. Saunders, F, H. Busbee, K. Craige. New additional trustees: D. L. Russell, I. R. Strayhorn, W. H. H. Burgywnn, W. W. Lenoir, T. M. Holt, E. R. Page, J. Edwin Moore, T. J. Jarvis (in place of J. D. Cameron, resigned.)

The following appointments, made by the Governor, have been confirmed by the Senate: Directors of the Penitentiary, to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Thos H. Briggs and the death of Charles G. Yates—Henry R. Bryan, New Berne; M. T. Leach, Raleigh. Directors Eastern Lunatic Asylum, colored, at Goldsboro—Dr. J. M. Ramsey, Northampton; Thomas Edwards, Greene; Dr. J. D. Spicer, Wayne.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the following appointments, made by the Governor: Directors of Western Insane Asylum, at Morganton: E. A. Perkins, of Burke; J. P. Sawyer, of Buncambe; W. J. Yates, of Mecklenburg. Directors of Insane Asylum at Raleigh: E. Burke Haywood, R. L. Steele, I. B. Burwell. Directors of Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind: R. S. Tucker, R. T. Gray.

DEATH OF COL. DAVID COLEMAN.—North Carolina is bereaved in the death of so able and true a man as Col. David Coleman, of Buncombe. He was a superior lawyer and a logical thinker, and was a man of sterling worth His age is stated to have been 60 years. He was unquestionably one of the ablest of the Western men. He was graduated at the University in 1842. He was in the U. S. Navy for eight years. He was Solicitor in his district at one time; served in the Legislature several times, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1875. He ran for Congress against Hon. Z. B. Vance and was defeated. He was a very gallant soldier, and was Colonel of the Thirty-ninth N. C. Troops.

REV. DR. BUXTON.—The Asheville *Citizen* says that Dr. Buxton, who was so seriously burned in his successful endeavor to save his house from desrtuction by fire, is improving.

Mining in Middle North Carolina.

The Salisbury *Watchman* is doing good work in calling attention to the condition and operation of the gold and copper mines which abound in Rowan and the adjacent counties. On its staff is a "mining editor" who gives some interesting facts concerning two famous properties.

THE HOOVER HILL MINE,

in Randolph county, 18 miles south of High Point, was sold some years since to an English company for $350,000, which for a long time was supposed to be far beyond its value, and the purchasers felt that they were swindled. About a year ago, however, they sent out from England one Mr. Frecheville, for the purpose of proving the property thoroughly before taking the contemplated step of its abandonment. The result was the cutting of a rich "stringer," and the prospect of a yield sufficient to pay the company for their large investment.

THE CONRAD HILL GOLD AND COPPER CO.'S property lies 6 miles from Lexington. Some of the assays of this ore show a value running into many hundreds of dollars, but the average yield in the mill is $10 per ton, exclusive of the copper value.

The works are equipped with the most modern mining machinery for hoisting and pumping; a 20 stamp battery, and all the appliances for concentrating the ores; four reverberatory furnaces; one smelting furnace, and one refining furnace for the production of refined copper. The mill produces about fifteen hundred dollars per week in gold, exclusive of the concentrates. The copper product equals and generally exceeds the product in gold. With the combined products in gold, copper and concentrates, the output will equal $3,500 per week. The pay-roll does not exceed $1,200 per week.

This mine is under the same management as "Ore Knob," tn Ashe county, the Messrs. Claytons, of Baltimore, and promises to be the second dividend-paying-mine in the South. Ore Knob paid as high as one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year in dividends, and we predict that Conrad Hill will pay this year $100,000 in dividends.

The company are engaged in putting in new machinery and additional stamps, and have in contemplation the erection of the largest mill ever built in the South.

THE OLDEST RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.—A discussion is going on with the press, as to the first railroad built in the United States, the claim being rendered in favor of the railway to Charleston from Hamburg, S. C., which is doubtless correct. And the next oldest road was constructed from Gaston, N. C., to Petersburg, Va., and the next road was from Blakely to Portsmouth, afterwards extended to Weldon. The first of these latter roads was constructed, say 1830, about which date the writer passed over it, *en route* to New York. The only other piece of railroad between North Carolina and New York city was 36 miles between Burlington, New Jersey, and Frenchtown. South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia have the honor of having constructed the first railroads in this country.

These roads and the passenger coaches, as well as all else, were on the primitive order. Long stringers sawed at the mills were laid upon cross-ties, like those now used, and upon them was spiked bar-iron of a certain width and thickness, the ends being cut diagonal and fitted in line with the track. The spikes often getting loose, the rails were liable to curl upward, forming what was called "snake-heads," causing many serious accidents by piercing car bottoms and injuring passengers.

Conductors collected from the *outside* of the coach, and did not go inside, as now, but sidled along on a foot-board, holding to the stanchions that supported the roof of the coach, and, when making change, running an arm around one to prevent falling, the train being under way. There was no centre aisle, as now, and passengers entered and occupied seats by stepping on the "foot-boards" which ranged the length of the coach.—*Statesville Am.*

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS.—The bill agreed upon by the House Committee on Post Offices proposes that under the two cent postage law the salaries of postmasters of the first class shall be graduated from $3,000 to $6,000 as receipts of their office vary from $40,000 to $700,000; second-class salaries to range from $2.000 to $2,900, as receipts vary from $8,000 to $40,000; third class salaries from $1,000 to $1,900, as receipts vary from $1,900 to $8,000; fourth class to be fixed on a basis of box rents and commissions on stamps cancelled, giving the postmasters of this class increased percentage and compensation.

The Washington *Post* says Mr. R. P. Porter need not have exerted himself to prove that wages are higher in the United States than in England, for that is not denied. What Mr. Porter should show is that the American can buy more than the English man with his week's wages. And Mr. Porter might also address himself to the task of proving that it is a good thing to pay five dollars in tariff taxes in order that one dollar of the five may find its way into the Treasury.

Newton *Enterprise:* Both of the new cotton factories in Catawba are doing splendid work, and the enterprising proprietors are perfectly delighted with the judgment which experts have pronounced on their goods....Farmers tell us that they never had a better prospect for wheat than at present.

The colored Public School at this place presided over by Prof. N. W. Harllee, assisted by S. McKay, is in a flourishing condition. Number of students enrolled 142; average attendance 100.—*Lau. Ex.*

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....MARCH 15, 1883.

THE RECENT DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

During the frequent discussions in Congress of late years involving the construction of the federal constitution, and particularly during the exciting debates which arose over the great Presidential question of 1876, ending in the adoption of the electoral commission bill, it was a subject of remark by the Northern newspapers and politicians that the Southern members came ready-equipped for the fray, while their own publicists were compelled to resort to the process of "cramming" in order to meet their opponents upon anything approaching equal ground. The explanation lies in the fact that liberally educated Southern youth were trained to thorough study of the supreme law of the land, while, for the most part, the like class at the North were allowed to disregard, if they were not taught to despise, the "league with hell and the convenant with death."

A curious illustration of the result of this anti-constitutional education is seen in the correspondence of a number of the "great journals," and even in the remarkable editorial comments of some of them, upon the recent important decisions of the United States Supreme Court. Unfortunately, however, for the perfection of our theory, the comments in question are not confined strictly to our friends across the line. But the instances are few at the South, we rejoice to say, and these are confined to a class which, in the slang of the colored brother, may be denominated the "new issue."

Says one learned writer:

The United States Supreme Court to-day decided several cases which involved the question whether *one State can sue another*. The effect of the decision, although it is not put in exactly that form, is to sustain the theory that *one State cannot sue another*.

Says a Wall Street Solon:

The decision denying the right of *one State to sue another* renders a vast amount of Southern securities practically worthless.

With real wisdom, however, he adds:

The feeling on the part of the Louisiana bondholders is to accept the State's offer of compromise, and trust to the good faith of the State to carry it out. The decision does not affect the bonds issued to railroads, which issue will be tested in the State courts, as was the case in Arkansas.

Another, in total oblivion of the antecedent prohibition of the eleventh amendment, declares that the *Supreme Court* now decides that individuals (alien, we take for granted he means) cannot sue a State.

Another:

One State cannot sue another. Neither can the citizens of one State sue another State. So the Supreme court decides in the case of New Hampshire *vs.* Louisiana.

And he adds with a shudder:

This decision will encourage repudiating States.

And yet another:

One State cannot sue another State for the purpose of enforcing the claims of its citizens, *even if it has bought those claims.*

And, most remarkable of all, the Washington correspondent of a great newspaper thus voices the exultation of the followers of Mahone over that one of the decisions involving the Virginia debt question:

The readjuster leaders say that the Supreme Court, by its decision *has removed from them the stigma of repudiation;* that they will now be enabled to place the finances of the State upon a firm and enduring basis, with public credit re-established, and the protracted controversy as to the debt settlement finally adjudicated.

Upon what these extraordinary comments rest will be seen from the following epitome of the four causes at issue and of the judgment thereon of the Supreme Court:

Three of the cases considered by the court grew out of the repudiation features of the Louisiana State constitution of 1872, and another out of the readjuster legislation of the State of Virginia known as the "coupon-killer" bill. One of the Louisiana cases was a suit by citizens of that State to compel a board of State officers known as the "board of liquidation" to carry out the provisions of an act of 1874, by which the bonds of the State, after being scaled down 40 per cent., were consolidated in a new issue, and a special tax of 5½ mills on the dollar provided to meet the requirements of the consolidated loan. The acceptance of the new bonds in exchange for the old by the holders of the latter was upon the faith of the pledge given by the State that this tax should be so levied and applied. By the constitution of 1879 the State debt was further "scaled" down, and the tax levy of the State for all purposes limited to 6 mills on the dollar. That the contract entered into by the State with its creditors by the act of 1874 was broken by the adoption of the constitution of 1879 is not disputed. The question for the consideration of the Supreme Court was whether the "board of liquidation" being State officers, could be compelled by a writ of mandamus to perform the duty imposed upon them by the act of 1874 in the face of the constitution of 1879, which made that act practically inoperative. The Supreme Court had no difficulty in deciding the question in the negative, and there can be no doubt of the soundness of the decision. Any other view would place the judicial power above the organic law of the State. In two other cases—those of the State of New Hampshire against the State of Louisiana, and the State of New York against the same—the Supreme Court decided a question of great interest. After the adoption by the State of Louisiana of the repudiating constitution of 1879, the Legislatures of New Hampshire and New York passed acts providing for the institution of suits in the name of the State against Louisiana for the benefit of those of their own citizens who were so unfortunate as to be the holders of Louisiana State bonds. By the constitution of the United States original jurisdiction is conferred upon the Supreme Court in all suits between States. By the eleventh amendment to the constitution, adopted after the case of Chisolm vs. State of Georgia, it is provided that the judicial power shall not extend to suits against one State by citizens of another. The Supreme Court now hold, Chief Justice Waite delivering the opinion of the court, that the effect of this constitutional amendment can not be *evaded* by making a State a collecting agent for its citizens, so as to enable it in its own name, but for their benefit, to maintain suit against a sister State.

The fourth case, that of Virginia, presented a somewhat different question, but nevertheless was decided by the court upon similar principles. It only illustrates in a different way that compelling the States to pay their debts is not within the scope of any of the powers committed to the general government. The Virginia case presented the question of the power of the court by mandamus to compel a tax-collector of the State of Virginia to receive for taxes the coupons of State bonds which were issued upon the express pledge and promise that they should be so receivable, later State legislation having required the genuineness and legality of the coupons so tendered to be first established, in each case, by a judicial proceeding, and also that the taxes for which they should be tendered should in the mean time be paid. This legislation—aptly termed the "coupon killer"—it was claimed, had the effect of practically nullifying and making worthless the pledge given by the previous act, upon the faith of which the bonds were accepted by the holders. The Supreme Court drew a distinction, however, between a law repudiating a contract and one which merely impedes or embarrasses its performance by changing the remedies given by previous laws. How difficult this distinction is of practical application is well illustrated in a passage from a former decision of the Supreme Court of the United States quoted in its present opinion: "It is competent for the States to change the form of the remedy, or to modify it otherwise, as they may see fit, provided no substantial right secured by the contract is thereby impaired. No attempt has been made to fix definitely the line between the alterations of the remedy which are to be deemed legitimate, and those which under the form of modifying the remedy impair substantial rights. Every case must be determined upon its own basis." Accordingly Mr. Justice Field, with whom concurs Mr. Justice Harlan, in a brief but energetic opinion protests vehemently against the attempt of the Virginia re-adjusters, under a pretense of changing the remedy, and upon a false assumption of facts, to impair the substantial rights given to the holders of coupons. The majority of the court, again speaking by Chief-Justice Waite, declare their inability to go behind the statement of facts put forth by the re-adjuster legislature, or to question the motives of that body. Confining themselves strictly to the technical questions before the court, they deny the right of the coupon-holders to the writ of mandamus to compel the tax-collector to receive the coupons for taxes. The result of all these decisions is the same. It leads back to the original principle that State repudiation is a State affair, and there is no means under our form of government of compelling a State to pay its debts.

Though it is not so stated in the reports of the decisions which have reached us, the learned Court doubtless kept in view, in the cases of the States of New Hampshire and New York vs. the State of Louisiana, the doctrine laid down by the Circuit Court of Pennsylvania, many years since, in the case of Hatfield vs. Levy, which every well-taught college boy is supposed to have at his tongue's end. In this case,

"The question of jurisdiction arising from the character of the parties, was discussed, and the court animadverted severely upon an attempt to create a jurisdiction by fraud, contrary to the policy of the constitution and the law. The suit was an ejectment between citizens of the same state, to try title to land; and, to give jurisdiction to the Circuit Court, a deed was given, collusively, and without any consideration, to a citizen of another state, for the sole purpose of making him a nominal plaintiff, in order to give the federal court jurisdiction. The court dismissed the suit and observed, that the constitution and laws of the United States had been anxious to define by precise boundaries, and preserve with great caution, the line between the judicial authority of the Union and that of the individual states. *No contrivance to defeat the law of the land, and create jurisdiction by fraud, could be tolerated.*"

In the New Hampshire and New York cases, as was pointed out in the last issue of the OBSERVER, the assignment of claims by its citizens to the State, was simply an effort to circumvent the denial, in the eleventh amendment, of jurisdiction to a federal court in a suit prosecuted against one of the States by citizens of another State; for the real ownership still remained in the citizen, and no pretense was made that the benefit of a successful suit would not be his.

And we may be pardoned for saying that if the amateur commentators above quoted and their numerous allies would pay more attention to a study of the highest law of their nation" and less to the echoes of the social "law" of reconstruction they would clear their and their readers' minds of much useless rubbish. They might thus learn that the present righteous decisions of the Supreme Court in nowise countenance repudiation "honest or dishonest;" but that the protection afforded by the eleventh amendment and now so unmistakably affirmed, is, in the just or unjust use thereof, purely incidental.

CLINTON AND POINT CASWELL RAILROAD.—We learn from Edwin Kerr, Esq., the Vice President of the above road, that enough stock in the road has been taken to insure its construction. The Company do not propose to lay down iron rails, but rails of heart pine, six inches wide and of the same thickness. To prevent the splintering and rapid destruction of the wooden rails the car wheels will be banded with iron rubber tires. This plan has been successfully tried in Canada, in Georgia and on a road in Perquimans county, North Carolina. It is computed that the rails will last fifteen years. The cost of constructing the road will be only about one thousand dollars per mile, and a speed of fifteen to twenty miles an hour can be attained. Heavy freights can also be transported. The running of the cars on these roads is represented as easy and smooth, on account of the elastic character of the ties, which also prevents jarring.

Should this road prove a success, which we trust it may, it will solve the problem of cheap railroads in North Carolina. There are many sections of the State greatly in need of railroad facilities, which cannot afford costly iron roads, having neither the means necessary for their construction, nor the business necessary for their support. To such sections the wooden rail may prove a great convenience.

PENSIONS TO NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.—The law-makers of the State never did a wiser, more patriotic, or more humane act than that of the late General Assembly in voting a pension of $75 per annum to the maimed soldiers of the great host which made North Carolina famous, at home and abroad, for the valor of her troops. It is a little thing compared with the generous bounty which the disabled Carolinian helps to pay to those who made this bounty necessary, and it comes very late. But it comes also as a measurable satisfaction to a people who, forced by the Fourteenth Amendment of the U. S constitution to repudiate written obligations, find at last no Federal restraint upon their gratuitous recognition of a verbal promise.

EXIT THE SPECIAL TAX BONDS.—The law succeeding the publication of the Supreme Court decisions in the cases of the States of New Hampshire and New York against the State of Louisiana, which decisions were printed in the last issue of the OBSERVER, Virginia consols declined from 70 to 41½. Judged by this standard, it is hardly likely that the N. C. special tax bonds will again appear in the quotations of the Stock Exchange in New York or elsewhere.

THE WORK OF THE LATE CONGRESS.

During the session of the 47th Congress, whose life ended on the 4th inst., some 10,650 bills were introduced in both houses, of which less than 700 have been passed. The important bills passed are: bill creating the Tariff Commission, the anti-polygamy bill, the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, the Geneva award bill, the bill to extend the corporate existence of national banks, the civil service reform bill, and the internal revenue and tariff bills. Among the important bills defeated are the river and harbor bill, the bankrupt bill, the bill in relation to the counting of the electoral votes and the presidential succession, the Supreme Court bill, the education bill, and that in relation to Huntington's railroad land grants. Eight Democratic members of the House have been unseated, and Republicans put in their places.

There were on the Speaker's table over 1500 bills, about 1200 of which originated in the House, and 328 of which are Senate bills. These all died with the expiration of the session. Among the more important bills which failed to become laws are the Nicaragnan canal bill, shipping bill, the bill to restore Fitz-John Porter to the army, the bill to retire General Grant, the bill to extend the bonded period on distilled spirits, and a bill to establish a postal telegraph system and postal savings banks.

All the appropriation bills were passed except that for rivers and harbors.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT TO SPEAKER ROSE.—Our talented townsman, Hon. Geo. M. Rose, has won State reputation by his unusual capacity as a legislative presiding officer. And, as a pleasant evidence of their appreciation of his services, the members of the House of Representatives, over whom he has presided with such dignity and fairness, presented him on Friday with an elegant silver service. Mr. McLoud of Buncombe was selected to make the presentation, and in the performance of his pleasant duty took occasion warmly to compliment Mr. Rose for "his urbanity, judgment and ability as a parliamentarian." In reply to Mr. McLoud's speech,

Speaker Rose said: I desire to return to you and through you to the members of this House my heartfelt thanks for this beautiful testimonial of appreciation and kindness. If there be anything as dear to the human heart as the consciousness of duty well performed, it is the fact that the duty has been performed at least to the satisfaction of those interested. We have been associated here together for the space of sixty days very pleasantly, and I hope very profitably. During that time I have received nothing but the utmost kindness and consideration at the hands of the members of this House. At times my duties have been arduous, and, though falling far short of meeting my responsibilities, I have endeavored to discharge them with fairness and impartiality, and now when the hour is fast approaching when we shall leave each other for our respective spheres in life, I can carry with me nothing but a pleasant remembrance of those courtesies always shown. I, sir, should be less than a man; I should not be governed by those principles that ordinarily govern human beings, did I not from my heart of hearts appreciate those honors, that kindness and consideration always bestowed upon me, and now you add another obligation to those I am already under. I accept this beautiful present, sir, feeling that the spirit that prompts its giving finds an echo in my own heart. Accept my thanks for the pleasing manner in which you have seen fit to present this gift, and be assured that when the years with me pass by and one by one enroll themselves in the cycles of the past, this night with its associations and its surroundings, with its memories, will be ever present in my mind.

WORK OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—We publish with this issue of the OBSERVER a supplement containing a synopsis of all the acts passed by the late legislature.

Of the current work of the session just ended our readers have been kept advised by the admirable letters of our Raleigh correspondent.

AUTHORIZED TO COLLECT.—Mr. W. Stebbins Prior, who will visit a number of our subscribers during his travels in this and other States, is authorized to make collections for subscriptions and advertising for the OBSERVER, and to give receipts for the same.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, the total value of the exports and imports of the United States was in round numbers $1,660,000,000.

WHEN THE TAXES ON BANKS WILL CEASE.—The question as to when the tax on capital and deposits of banks, bankers and national banking associations will cease under the operations of the act of March 3 to reduce internal taxation has not yet been decided. No decision will be made on this question until a case arises. It is the opinion of certain officers of the Treasury Department that under section 13, which prescribes that the repeal of existing laws embraced in this act shall not affect any right accrued or accruing, it will probably be held that such taxes must be levied for the period ending March 3, the date of the passage of the act.

But Senator Sherman, who was a member of the Conference Committee, holds a different opinion. He says:

"The bill repeals all taxes named from the date on which they were last due and payable. The law prescribes semi-annual periods for these collections, and the fact that the bill passed in March does not mean that taxes are to be collected for January and February. That could not be done. All taxes, however, which were due on January 1, and which have not been paid, must be collected."

INCONSISTENCIES AND EFFECT OF THE TARIFF BILL.

The N. Y. *Herald* prints a report of an interview with Mr. A. S. Hewitt, in which the ignorance and favoritism if not the venality of the conference committee which reported the Tariff bill, are thus described:

The Conference Committee blundered in two striking cases into reductions of duty which will cheapen certain manufactures, but even then not to consumers at large, because these very manufactures are so highly protected under the tariff that they have a monopoly of their market. First, there are both steel and iron wire rods imported. Steel wire rod bore a duty of 30 per cent. under the late tariff; the new law brought forth by the Conference Committee rates them at 6-10 of a cent per pound, which is as near as may be the same rate. Nobody complained of this low rate, because fence-wire ought to be cheap for the farmers. But iron wire-rods, paying under the old law one and a quarter cents per pound, are put at the same rate as steel wire rods in the new law. The result will be to close every iron wire rod mill in the United States, because the duty on the raw material of this industry is practically placed as high in the new law as the finished product. This was a blunder arising out of ignorance in the Committee, and the chief sufferer is Mr. Oliver, who is thus rewarded for all his efforts to protect the iron and steel-makers.

Another case is that of jute. The duty on jute in the new law is 20 per cent., and on manufactures of jute 30 per cent. The difference is not great enough, and the jute manufacturers in this country must perish. The manufacturers cannot run their mills, so I am assured by Mr. Lyle, one of the leading men in the business. The high duty on raw jute was the work of Senator Sherman, who wanted to protect the flax industry of Ohio. These are accidental cases, where a part of the public and the Treasury may both gain. In the case of the iron wire rods it is the screw companies who will gain. They will get their raw material cheaper, but as they are themselves high protected, they will pocket the gain.

On the other hand, the Conference Committee raised the duty in all cases where the protected industries had the inside track or the ear of the Committee so that they could manage it. Take the first item in the bill as an example. Glue has been subject to a duty of 20 per cent. ever since the war began, and, I think, long before. It is a flourishing business here, but the importation of glue paid some revenue to the Treasury, because some kinds of glue made abroad are not made here. The duty in the new law is raised to 25 per cent., which is an increase of taxation and of the burden laid on the consumer, and in a case where it was not required by any public interest. The increase will benefit nobody except a few manufacturers of glue.

Iron ore is another example where the Conference Committee raised the duty without any justification. The increase in this case can only have the effect of increasing the cost of steel to consumers. Pottery also receives a large increase of duty, and generally wherever there was any pretext on which a higher rate could be based the Conference Committee seem to have proceeded on the theory, which had been announced in the House, that the tariff should be for protection and not for revenue.

And the commercial and the political effect of this pernicious legislation he thus predicts:

This legislation will fail of its intended effect, for the reason that the industries of this country are suffering, not from foreign competition, but from the domestic competition arising out of the protection we have had for the last twenty years. The result of this long period of protection is an excess of production at home, for which no market can be found because we have no access to foreign markets as other nations have who have free raw materials. The result of this pernicious system is that failures in every branch of business have already begun, and they will proceed with accelerated rapidity until the weaker concerns, which cannot compete with their stronger neighbors, will be driven to the wall. The only sensible and possible relief that could have been extended to the manufacturers would have been to free raw materials from destructive duties, so that goods might be produced at a lower price and thus find a wider market at home and abroad. Thus the issue is at last fairly raised between true revenue reform, which will remove impediments to the cheap production of manufactured articles, and protection for the sake of protection, which first produces dear goods and finally brings ruin on their producers.

I think the passage of this bill makes the fundamental issue between revenue reform and unprotective protection so clear that the organization of the next House will be determined by it and by it alone.

I do not think that any man can be or ought to be elected Speaker of the next House who advocated and voted for this conference tariff. The organization of the next House must be in the hands of the revenue reformers if the Democratic party is in earnest in this business, and if it is not in earnest it had better dissolve in the same general chaos which has overtaken the Republican party. By revenue reform, let it be distinctly understood, I do not mean free trade, for which we are not yet prepared, but I do mean the freeing of raw materials from duty which can be done without injury to any existing interest, and the reduction of all taxes which enable favored industries to prey on the rest of the community when the demand happens to exceed domestic supply. So far as I know, the revenue reformers will be very conservative, and they will take care that no existing interest that has a right to live in this country—that is to say, which can be carried on in this country with as little labor as in other countries—will be disturbed or impaired.

PENSIONS TO FEDERAL SOLDIERS.—Ten years after the end of the civil war the Government was paying about $30,000,000 annually in pensions. Fourteen years after the end of the war the appropriation jumped up to $56,000,000. Sixteen years after the end of the war it had reached $68,000,000. Last year it went with a mighty leap to $116,000,000. The South must pay her share of this as well as the North.

The Legislature.

This body, says the Raleigh *Visitor*, adjourned *sine die* to-day (Monday 12th) at 12 m., after a session of 69 days. The session was devoid of any paramount interest. The act to divide the State into nine Congressional districts, the revenue act and the code, are the most important public acts. A great amount of local and private legislation was enacted. Numbers of acts of this character were passed for the purpose of developing the varied resources of the State. The revenue act contains the provision that no State tax shall be levied and collected in 1884, provided the $600,000 is paid into the State Treasury by the owners of the Western North Carolina Railroad. This will relieve the people of all State tax for next year as there is no doubt that the money will be paid in according to the act. Several thousand new magistrates were appointed. There was an expression among many of the members that the limitation of the session to 60 days was a mistake and must very soon be stricken from the constitution. It is to be regretted that the bill proposing to amend the constitution so as to increase the number of Supreme Court Judges to five, failed simply for the want of time. It was wise to order the building of a mansion for the Governor. There was as great a necessity for the building of a room for the Supreme Court, but this was defeated. The bill to donate the State stock in the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad to any corporation who will build a road to Charlotte, Salisbury or Fayetteville, from Smithfield, failed for the want of time and because of troubles among the railroad men connected with the enterprise. It is to be hoped that the act authorizing the sale of the State stock in the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad will insure the completion of that road. A number of capitalists stand ready to buy and we suppose they intend to extend the road to Greensboro and beyond as fast as possible.

Funeral of Col. Turner.

The last sad rites over the remains of the late Col. McLeod Turner took place at the Confederate cemetery at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. A large crowd was in attendance The Raleigh Light Infantry received the remains at the N. C. R. R. depot and returned to the south gate of the capitol, where they were joined by the pall-bearers, members of the Ladies' Memorial Association, ex-Confederate soldiers, the brother and sister of the deceased and citizens generally. The procession then proceeded to Oakwood cemetery in the following order: Platoon of police in charge of Maj. C. D. Heartt; the Oak City Band; Raleigh Light Infantry; caisson containing the casket; ex-Confederate soldiers; carriage containing the clergyman; carriages with members of the family and ladies of the Memorial Association; citizens generally on foot. On arrival at the cemetery the veterans, police and military formed in line and received the remains with the usual salutes. The following named gentlemen acted as pall bearers: Gov. T. J. Jarvis, Col. W. J. Green, Col. A. B. Andrews, Gen. W. P. Roberts, Maj. John B. Winder, Capt. Octavius Coke, Col. Thos. S. Kenan, Dr. James McKee, J. S. C. Lumsden, Esq., and C. E. Johnson, Esq.—*Ral. Visitor.*

Says the *News and Observer:* Col. Turner died in Georgia last year while on a visit to his brother. There is a general expression of pleasure that the body now lies in our beautiful cemetery, instead of in the lonely place in Georgia from whence it was taken. The grave is on the highest point of the Confederate cemetery, near the main walk which leads from the gate to the speaker's stand, and very near the Burgwyn monument. The rain, which had begun to fall lightly as the cortege left the capitol square, was falling heavily when Rev. E. R. Rich began the beautiful and solemn services of the Episcopal church. The choir sang the hymn, "Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep," the rattle of the clods was heard upon the coffin; the troops fired three volleys, and all was over—a brave man had been given a soldier's burial.

Says the Washington, D. C., *Post* of last Thursday:

"Col. McLeod Turner, who died in Georgia, and whose remains will be buried with military and civic honors at the capital at Raleigh, was well known in this city, where his youth was passed. He entered the Southern army and was promoted repeatedly for bravery. At Gettysburg he was terribly wounded and lay for dead on the field for a whole day. He survived, however, only to be a great sufferer the remainder of his life, during the last three years of which he was kept alive on morphine. His case occupies a prominent place in the medical history of the war, and it is generally conceded that he was the worst wounded man to survive his injuries of any man on the Southern side. After the war he was made superintendent of the capitol at Raleigh, N. C. He will be given a State funeral, at which the Governor and State officials will be present."

THE NEW BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—Under the new regime the Governor, the president of the Agricultural College, the president of the State Agricultural Society, the master of the State Grange Patrons of Husbandry, and a member from each congressional district, now constitute the State Board of Agriculture. Governor Jarvis, Dr. Kemp Battle, Col. T. M. Holt and Mr. W. R. Williams hold over by virtue of their offices. The new members will be Messrs R. W. Wharton, of Beaufort; A. G. Brooks, of Wilson; J. A. Oates, of Sampson; W. Forney Green, of Franklin; L. W. Anderson, of Stokes; John Robinson, of Anson; A. Leazer, of Iredell; Burwell Blanton, of Cleveland; C. D. Smith, of Macon.

THE LATE COL. E. R. LILES.—Another generous and brave soul departed from earth when Col. Edward R. Liles, of Anson, died. A college-mate and life-long friend, we sincerely mourn his death. He was, before disease and misfortune overtook him, a light-hearted, kind, hospitable and generous man of more than ordinary mind and attainments, who had served his country as a brave and faithful soldier, and his State as a useful legislator. He is released from his sufferings and sorrows, and, we trust, is at rest.—*Char. Journal.*

LETTER FROM MOORE COUNTY.

Charged with Murder—Moore County's Rapid Progress—New Cotton Factory—The Truth Concerning the "Bonanza King"—Grain Crop this Year and Last.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OBSERVER.

CARTHAGE, N. C., March 12, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—Our usually quiet village was startled yesterday (Sunday) by the announcement that Mrs. Sallie Williamson and her son Allen, living in Bensalem Township in this county, were lodged in the county jail on Saturday night charged with the murder of the wife and child of the said Allen Williamson. So far as your correspondent can ascertain there is no positive proof. The wife and child have been missing for more than a week and from threats known to have been made by Mrs. Sallie Williamson, she and her son were arrested and after a preliminary trial before a magistrate they were committed to jail. At the same time one Bill Williams was committed to jail charged with shooting one Bob Breece.

Notwithstanding occasional acts of crime and lawlessness on the part of some of her citizens Moore county is steadily advancing in the march of progress. In the last decade she has made rapid progress in education, agriculture, manufactures and the general development of her resources. A company represented by Dr. R. W. Glenn, of Greensboro, is making preparations to build a cotton factory on Deep River, just below the old site of Tyser's Mills. The dam is nearly completed, and a good bridge is soon to be built at that point by said company, the county appropriating $2,500, one-half to be paid when the bridge is completed, the other half when the machinery of their cotton mill has been put in.

A "*Munchausen*" story has been going the rounds of the press in reference to the Burns' gold mine in this county. It is true that Mr. Frank Burns owned a rich mine in this county and worked it successfully for a time. He sold a part of this property to a northern gentleman for $3,000 cash. The remainder he sold to another northern gentleman, Mr. Duncan, for $40,000, receiving $5,000 cash, and bonded for $35,000.

Mr. A. B. Jones, who is superintending this mine, recently shipped a ton of ore worth more than one dollar per pound. Operations are carried on to a limited extent at the Belle mine and also at the Houston mine. In the southern and southwestern portion of the county there is a large business done in lumber and naval stores.

The grain crop in this county last year was perhaps the largest ever produced in the county. The acreage this year in wheat and oats is as large or larger than last year, but the prospect now is by no means as flattering as it was the same date last year. ROWLAND.

THE NEW TOBACCO LAW.—Below are the provisions of the act which passed Congress last week, regulating the tobacco tax:

And from after May first, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, the internal taxes on snuff and manufactured tobacco shall be eight cents per pound.

Sec. 2. That from and after the first day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, dealers in leaf tobacco shall annually pay twelve dollars; dealers in manufactured tobacco shall pay two dollars and forty cents; all manufacturers of tobacco shall pay six dollars; manufacturers of cigars shall pay six dollars; peddlers of tobacco, snuff and cigars shall pay special taxes, as follows: Peddlers of the first class, as now defined by law, shall pay thirty dollars: peddlers of the second class pay fifteen dollars; peddlers of the third class shall pay seven dollars and twenty cents; and peddlers of the fourth class shall pay three dollars and sixty cents. Retail dealers in leaf tobacco shall pay two hundred and fifty dollars, and thirty cents for each dollar on the amount of monthly sales in excess of the rate of five hundred dollars per annum: *Provided*, That farmers and producers of tobacco may sell at the place of production tobacco of their own growth and raising at retail directly to consumers, to an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars annually.

Sec. 3. That hereafter the special tax of a dealer in manufactured tobacco shall not be required from any farmer, planter or lumberman, who furnishes such tobacco only as rations or supplies to his laborers or employes in the same manner as other supplies are furnished by him to them; *Provided*, That the aggregate of the supplies of tobacco so furnished by him shall not exceed in quantity one hundred pounds in any one special tax year; that is, from the first day of May in any year until the thirtieth day of April in the next year: *And provided further*, That such farmer, planter or lumberman shall not be, at the time he is furnishing such supplies, engaged in the general business of selling dry goods, groceries, or other similar supplies in the manner of a merchant or storekeeper to others than his own employes or laborers.

Sec. 4. That on cigars which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale on and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof: On cigars all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, three dollars per thousand; on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, fifty cents per thousand; on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand, three dollars per thousand: *Provided*, That on all original and unbroken factory packages of smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff, cigars, cheroots and cigarettes held by manufacturers or dealers at the time such reduction shall go into effect, upon which the tax has been paid, there shall be allowed a drawback or rebate of the full amount of the reduction, but the same shall not apply in any case where the claim has not been presented within sixty days following the date of reduction, and such rebate to manufacturers may be paid in stamps at the reduced rate, and no claim shall be allowed or drawback paid for a less amount than $10. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, to adopt such rules and regulations and to prescribe and furnish such blanks and forms as may be necessary to carry this section into effect.

SOME FORGOTTEN FACTS WHICH IT IS WELL ENOUGH TO KNOW.—Some of our neighbors have a very patronizing and deprecatory way of talking about the efforts of the people of this State to furnish greater educational facilities to the rising generation, and some of them allude to the general school system of the State, as if it was just now for the first time started. These kindly disposed critics are evidently ignorant of the fact that before the war North Carolina had the best common school system South of the Potomac river, and a much larger school fund than any of her neighbors. We give the official figures and facts to prove our assertion.

A common school system was established in 1840. From that date up to 1859, the year in which our official figures were made, the primary schools had increased in number from 632 to 3,500, and the number of scholars from 20,000 to 150,000, or two thirds of the white children (who, of course, were the only ones going to school) in the State, between the ages of 5 and 21. The productive school fund had increased to more than $2,000,000, exclusive of swamp lands, and was yearly increasing, and it was larger than the school fund of Massachusetts by $500,000; larger than the school fund of New Jersey by three times that amount ($1,500,000); larger than that of Georgia, the Empire State of the South, by $1,600,000; larger than that of Virginia by $600,000, and much larger than the school fund of Maine, New Hampshire or Maryland.

We respectfully invite the attention of those who talk as if North Carolina had always been behind in education, to these frozen facts. They are facts and facts of which our people had a right to be proud, but like most of the other facts in the history of this State, which reflect honor on it, they are apt to be overlooked by our neighbors, and are regarded too often with indifference by our own people. North Carolina has not the educational facilities she ought to have, it is true, but she is improving daily, and never has been so far behind some other States as to justify their citizens in pitying, much less in sneering at, her. And this, too, notwithstanding she was robbed as no other State was of her school fund by a horde of thieves, who would have gotten away with the swamp lands, too, if they had been portable property.—*Charlotte Journal.*

TAXES UNDER THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.—The internal revenue tax, under the code as just revised by Congress, imposes taxes as follows: Distilled spirits per gallon, 90c.; wines made in imitation of champagne, but not from grapes grown in the United States, per pint, 10c.; stamps for distilled spirits for export, 10c; stamps for distilling warehouse, 10c; stamps for rectified spirits, 10c.; stamps for wholesale liquor dealers, 10c.; stamps for special bonded warehouses, 10c.; stamps for rewarehousing, 10; stamps for tobacco for export, 10c.; stamps for imported spirits, 10c; fermented liquors, beer, &c., per barrel, $1; cigars, per thousand, $3; cigarettes, per thousand, 50c.; tobacco, chewing and smoking, per pound, 8c.; snuff, per pound, 8c.; dealers in manufactured tobacco, per annum, $5; dealers in leaf, per annum, $12; manufacturers of tobacco, per annum, $24; manufacturers of cigars, per annum, $6; manufacturers of stills, per annum, $50, and for each still manufactured, $20; brewers, $5; barrels per year per annum, $50; peddlers of tobacco, first class, $30; peddlers of tobacco, second class, $15; peddlers of tobacco, third class, $7.20; peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, $3.60; wholesale dealers in malt liquor, per annum, $50; wholesale liquor dealers, per annum, $100; retail liquor dealers, per annum, $25; rectifiers of 500 barrels, per annum, $100; retail dealers in leaf tobacco, per annum, $25; and for annual sales over $1,000, 30 cents on each $1. Circulation of banks, per cent., one-twelfth of one per cent.; circulation exceeding 90 per cent. of capital, one-sixth of one per cent. additional; on circulating mediums of banks, cities, or persons, 10 per cent. The cost of collection is the same as before the rates, and number of articles taxed were thus lessened. The number of collectors and inforcers and spies is the same, and the number of uncles, brothers-in-law and nephews dispenser of places is unchanged. The strength of the Republican party lies in the multitude of office-holders, and the proposition to lessen the number of internal revenue districts and of revenue agents of all classes could not be entertained by a Republican Congress.

THREE DEATHS.—Major Edward Stanly, formerly of Newbern, N. C., died of an acute attack of peritonitis, in the month of March, at his home in Rahway New Jersey.

Died at her residence in Hillsboro, Friday night, the 9th inst., Miss Henrietta Heartt, youngest daughter of the late venerable Dennis Heartt, and sister of our respected fellow citizen L. E. Heartt.

We are pained to learn of the death of J. B. G Roulhac, Esq., which occurred at the residence of Duncan Cameron, Esq., in Orange county, of pneumonia. Mr. Roulhac was known throughout North Carolina, and wherever known esteemed and loved.—*Ral. News and Observer.*

The Presbytery of Fayetteville

stands adjourned to meet at Montpelier Church, Robeson County, N. C., Wednesday before the second Sabbath in April, (fourth day of the month) at 11 o'clock A. M., 1883.

J. P. MCPHERSON, Stated Clerk.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 8, 1883.

NOTICE.

Churches in the Presbytery of Fayetteville that contributed to "Tuskaloosa Institute," (colored) will please put down the amount on the Blank headed "Statistical Report to the Presbytery," copies of which have been mailed.

J. P. MCPHERSON, S. C.

BISHOP OF INDIANA.—The Episcopal Convention of Indiana has elected Rev. Isaac L. Nicholson, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, Bishop of Indiana.

Prevent Decay of the Teeth

With their surest preservative, aromatic SOZODONT. Whiteness of the dental row, a healthful rosiness and hardness of the gums, a sweet breath, an agreeable taste in the month,—all these are conferred by SOZODONT. Does not such an invaluable toilet article, one so pure as well as effective deserve the popularity it enjoys? Most assuredly. It has no rival worthy of the name. The ordinary powders and pastes are nothing to it, and since its appearance have rapidly lost ground. Sold by druggists.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....MARCH 15, 1883.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (one inch)	one insertion,	$1 00
" " "	two "	1 50
" " "	one month,	2 50
" " "	three "	5 00
" " "	six "	9 00
" " "	twelve "	15 00

Longer advertisements charged in proportion to the above rates. Special notices 25 per cent. more than regular advertisements.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. SHEETZ & SON—Furniture.
ROSE & LEAK—Special Notice.
T. CAMPBELL OAKMAN—Notice.
GEO. BRANDT—500 Pieces Prints.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO—For Sale.
JAS. R. MCNEILL—Coffins, Caskets, &c.
FRANK W. THORNTON—Pearl Shirts, &c.
A. S. HUSKE & CO—Molasses, Plows, &c.
THOS. H BLOUNT—Valuable Plantation for Sale.

ABOUT TOWN.

DISTINGUISHED VOTARIES OF HYMEN.—Hon. David Davis, of Illinois, ex-Senator and, until the close of Congress, acting Vice-President of the United States, arrived here last Saturday night, by Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R., and was married yesterday, at 11 o'clock, to Miss Addie E. Burr.

The ceremony, performed by Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske, rector of St. John's Church, was conducted very quietly and without ostentation, no invitations having been issued, and the only guests, from abroad being Judge Otto, Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher and the latter's mother, Dr. Cook, Mrs. Cook, the Misses Cook. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and costly wedding gifts. Immediately after the marriage the party took the Steamer "Murchison," Capt. Jas. C. Smith, commanding, which had been beautifully decorated and otherwise prepared for their reception, to Wilmington, whence they contemplate an extended tour North and West, after which the newly-wedded pair will retire to the magnificent home of Judge Davis, in Illinois. Reporters have been here from all parts of the country, and for the past three or four days these indefatigable "Jenkinses of the press" have been on tiptoe with excitement.

Miss Burr is the daughter of James Burr, formerly of Massachusetts, and comes of a family of much culture and refinement. She is a lady of attractive and gracious presence, and endowed with such charming qualities of mind and heart as to win the affection and esteem of all who know her. A favorite in society and a belle in fashionable circles, nothing has availed to mar her sweetness and simplicity of character; and, even after so short a residence here, she leaves many warm friends who, while wishing her much happiness, will regret her departure from our midst.

Hon. David Davis was born in Cecil county, Maryland, March 9th, 1815; he is a man of very large frame, and has every appearance of enjoying hale and vigorous health. His life has been an uninterrupted career of important public service. After receiving a collegiate education, he commenced the practice of law in Illinois, at the age of twenty years, and soon afterwards located at Bloomington, his present home. He repeatedly served his adopted State in the legislature, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847; he was made Judge of the Circuit Court in 1848, which high position he filled for 14 years. He took his seat as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States in October, 1862, and wore the judicial ermine until he resigned March 5th, 1877, to take his seat as United States Senator the term of which expired on the 3rd inst. He was elected President of the Senate October 13th, 1881, and since then has been, *ex-officio*, Vice-President of the United States.

TELEGRAPHY.—In anticipation of the unusual amount of telegraphing likely to be done here for the first three days of the week, on account of the presence and marriage of Senator Davis, Mr. McCullen, of the W. U. Telegraph Co., came down to Fayetteville; and, without disparagement to Mr. Farriss, our own satisfactory operator, we may speak in well-deserved praise of Mr. McCullen's skill and celerity in the manipulation of the wires. While here he made direct connection with Bloomington, the home of Mr. Davis, for the first time.

BURNED TO DEATH.—On the 8th inst., a little child of Mr. W. W. Martin, living near Sherwood Church, in the south-eastern part of the county, was playing near the fire, when its clothing became ignited, and in a moment was in a blaze. The little one was fearfully burned, and died in great suffering that night, having inhaled much of the flame.

Such heart-rending calamities make the blood curdle, and we tender our deep sympathy to the afflicted parents.

PYROTECHNICS—Archie, a son of J. C. Poe, Esq., got his father's powder-horn, made some fire-works, and touched them off. He was badly scorched and burned about the face, and it was feared that his eye-sight was permanently injured, but he is now getting better. Little Archie expresses himself as abundantly satisfied with his experiment.

TARGET PRACTICE.—On Wednesday, 7th inst., the LaFayette Light Infantry Company engaged in an interesting trial of marksmanship, which resulted in the first prize, a valuable clock, being won by Sergt. H. M. Depe. Three contestants tied on the second prize, a handsome pitcher, but it was finally awarded to Private Henry Martin.

IMPROVEMENT.—Messrs. Silas Sheetz & Son have again established their furniture and undertaking business on Green street, and by enlarging their store on the second floor have increased their capacity for all business in their line.

A SNAKE STORY.—Mr. Benjamin Black, while at work in Mr. Prior's lot the other day, came upon a bed of snakes, of the species called "bull snake," and killed thirty-two, ranging from six to sixteen inches in length.

A LARGE YIELD.—Mr. C. L. Blackman, living in Cedar Creek township, east side of Cape Fear river, made 31 bales of cotton, with one mule, on 25 acres of land. This is not a mere matter of hearsay, but is a fact which can be proved and attested by Mr. A. H. Slocomb and others who know the facts.

We fold our arms, and calmly await the coming of the next best man.

SERIOUS FIRE.—On Sunday, 4th, a fire started in the woods near the residence of Mr. E. S. Hobbs, a few miles south-west of Fayetteville, and before it could be subdued a good deal of damage was done to property. Mr. Hobbs was the principal sufferer, losing about four hundred panels of fence, but saving his out-buildings. Mr. J. McL. Jenkins had about one hundred and fifty panels of fence destroyed, together with a large quantity of cord-wood. Mr. Wm. Johnson lost fifty panels of fence and some wood.

The origin of the fire is unknown, as there were no new-grounds burning in the vicinity at the time.

A SERIOUS MISFORTUNE.—Last Sunday night the barn, out-houses and stable of Mrs. McKay, relict of the late A. E. McKay, living in the northern part of the county, were destroyed by fire, in which were also consumed all her supplies of corn, forage, bacon, &c. A valuable young horse perished in the flames. The fire was certainly incendiary, and suspicion rests strongly upon a negro man and woman who worked for Mrs. McKay, had a quarrel with her, and threatened, it is alleged, to commit this very act. They were traced a certain distance from the fire, and at last accounts a party was in pursuit of them.

MAGISTRATES.—In our Raleigh letter of last week was embodied a list of the magistrates of Cumberland county. For the information, particularly, of the citizens of Cross Creek township, we publish the list of justices of the peace now in office in the said township:

D. G. MacRae;
A. M. Campbell;
J. C. Poe;
W. C. Troy;
K. M. C. Williamson;
W. S. Cook;
E. P. Powers;
D. M. McDonald;
A. A. McKethan.

After the first Thursday in August next J. B. Smith, B. G. Hollingsworth and D. Jones, Esqs., will take the place of A. A. McKethan, D. M. McDonald and E. P. Powers, Esqrs., whose commissions will expire at that time.

GOOD NEWS.—We are glad to be able to announce the following pleasing piece of information to our readers:

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Donaldson Academy, held on Tuesday, 13th inst., John D. Williams was elected President of the Board; G. P. McNeill, Secretary; E. T. McKethan, Treasurer. A committee was appointed, with instructions to take into consideration the probable cost of erecting a suitable building to replace the one recently destroyed by fire, prepare plans, specifications, etc., and report as early as practicable to a meeting of the board. It is designed to place the proposed new structure on the same premises, though perhaps not on the site of the other building, and to make it of such arrangement and proportions that the whole Graded School can be collected under one roof.

We congratulate the community on this prompt and public-spirited action on the part of the Board of Trustees. We are sure that it will redound greatly to our benefit in the cause of education.

A BURGLARIOUS TRAMP.—On Tuesday morning last, about early breakfast-time, an unknown white man, a tramp of the deepest dye, entered the residence of Capt. James C. Smith, and stole a valuable cloak, veil and other articles of ladies' apparel. He was noticed by some one as he was leaving the house, and, as his appearance and manner were suspicious, the alarm was given and the theft discovered. The man was subsequently arrested, and the smaller articles were found in his possession, but the cloak was not recovered. It is supposed that he sold the latter for one dollar, and bought a bottle of whisky, as he had a tickler of 'benzine' and 60 cents in change in his pocket. He was carried before W. S. Cook, Esq., and, in default of bail, was committed to jail.

The tramp was a poor, wretched-looking creature, ragged, dirty and fuddled with liquor, and gave his name as J. M. Edwards, from Hillsboro.

Since the above was put in type we learn that the cloak was recovered from a negro woman, to whom the man had sold it.

GIVE US FACTS.—We again remind our friends through all this section that they will confer a favor by keeping us advised of all matters of interest transpiring in their different neighborhoods. The increase in the circulation of the OBSERVER has been exceptional and very gratifying; besides its large list at home, it is rapidly extending itself abroad, and it is a welcome visitor, we trust, to many of your friends in distant lands.

Besides, we wish to be identified with the welfare and interests of those to whom we send our greeting week by week, which we feel assured will expand into a close and warm friendship of many years. May the record of the days to come be fraught with many joys, unmarred by sorrows and by grievous cares. But, looking forward toward the goals for which we strive, it is not strange that the pulses of the heart should take a quicker throb. There is a flood of mellow sunshine on the path, but it is broken, too, by the shadows of clouds, beyond which we can see—nothing. Alas for poor humanity! that we whose welcome task it will be to chronicle for you the beauty of the orange wreath and the melody of the wedding bell, must also take the pen with aching heart and trembling hand to record the inscription to the dead, and weave the chaplet about the tomb!

BRIDGE BILL.—The bridge bill has passed. We will give the full text next week.

FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE.—The following are the officers of Perseverance Council, No. 74, Friends of Temperance, for the current year:

J. M. Lamb, President.
J. E. Garrett, ex-President.
M. V. B. Talley, Associate.
J. T. McKay, Chaplain.
T. E. Phillips, Secretary.
Mrs. Ann Finlator, Treasurer.
N. D. Smith, Financial Secretary.
W. W. Cole, Local Vice-President.
Rev. J. R. Brooks, Dist. Vice-President.
John Talley, Conductor.
John Kelly, Asst. Conductor.
Thos. Powers, Inside Sentinel.
Thos. Talley, Outside "
S. Jones, Janitor.

We are glad to be informed that the order is flourishing, and that much interest is manifested in its progress. Debates and readings alternate at the weekly meetings, which are found very entertaining and profitable.

THE BIRDS.—Put away your guns, boys, and allow the few robins and other birds that remain to have a little rest and peace. The season is past when they have any value as game, and it is needless cruelty to kill them. Few persons realize the immense damage done to agriculture by the indiscriminate slaughter of birds that are not worth the sportsman's powder and shot, while they are very valuable to the farmer in destroying insects. And yet we have known some brilliant school-teachers who, deeming the shot-gun inadequate to work enough havoc, have incited their pupils to emulate each other in making collections of bird-eggs! The pedagogue "teaching the young idea" to shin up a tree, and rob a bird-nest!

A propos of this subject, the vaunted English sparrow is proving to be a perfect scourge, and is now thoroughly execrated by the American farmer. Ten or twelve years ago the municipal government of New York city imported this little bird for the adornment of its public parks, and, especially, of Union Square, which had just then been improved and beautified. They have multiplied with alarming rapidity, and we have seen in the woods around Fayetteville the identical bird that we left hopping and twittering in the ornamental shade-trees of the great metropolis.

The English sparrow is as obstinate and pugnacious as the typical "John Bull" of his native land, and is as remorseless a cut-throat among the feathered tribes as the "butcher bird." Withal, he is not insectivorous, and, figuratively speaking, turns up his lordly nose at a slug or a beetle; and, as he has no voice for music, he is without any redeeming quality to offset his vices. The English sparrow ranks with such pests as the locust and the potato-bug.

WITH REGARD TO THE CAVE.—No one strives more sedulously than we do to refrain from uttering a word or penning a line which could give offense to any of our friends; and, if we are ever so unfortunate as to do so, no one will step forward with more alacrity than we to make all possible amends. Therefore we publish with pleasure the following—drawn forth by the article of last week, headed "A Disciple of Wiggins"—giving in full the communication to us, and only suppressing the name, as requested. Our correspondent says:

"I was much hurt and mortified by your allusion to me in the last issue of your valuable paper—for, though no name was mentioned, I could not doubt that it was I to whom reference was made when you spoke of a "convert" to Wiggins, who had "dug him a cave" and was "calmly awaiting events." A brief recital of some strange incidents in my past life will render my action on this occasion excusable.

"Sir, I lived for years on the broad prairies of the West—the stamping-ground of the gyrating cyclone, the home of the bounding blizzard—and out there a cave is as necessary a concomitant of every household as a 'possum dog is in Cumberland county: both are essential to all well-regulated families. And just as soon as one of these pesky 'varmints' started across the prairie, down we went into our caves, furniture and family, until the thing passed by. One day I saw a hurricane coming booming along, and I just had time to get a little household and kitchen furniture and my wife and six children into our hole, when it struck us. It had a sort of wabbling, spin-around motion, and it just took the whole fix of us bodily up, as if we were inside of a cornucopia, and started across the prairie at the rate of about sixty miles an hour. You never saw such a spilling of pots, bed-clothes and furniture—the plain was strewn with them, and two of the children fell out; we found them afterwards, scratched up a little and their eyes full of sand, but they were not hurt. Every now and then the cyclone would let the cave drop, and it would strike the ground at an angle, and we'd bounce up again, just like a cannon ball richocheting on the water. Finally we struck a little piece of rising ground and bounded away up to the top of a tall hickory, and there we hung, hole and all, until the neighbors came with a long ladder and took us down. So you see that I have good reason to avoid storms."

Our correspondent's experience is certainly startling, and he has our respectful sympathy.

ERRATUM.—In the publication of the field crop premium list of the Cumberland Fair, Mr. R. M. Nimocks was represented as offering ¼ ton of Navassa Guano. It should have been ½ ton.

NO CHILD WILL HAVE A ROSY COMplexion as long as worms exist in the intestines. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy the worms and restore the health of the child.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—BURR—On the 14th inst., at Tokay, near Fayetteville, by Rev. J. C. Huske, D. D., Hon. DAVID DAVIS, of Bloomington, Illinois, to Miss ADDIE E. BURR, of the former place.

STRICKLAND—STARLING—At the residence of Mr. D. W. Pope, in Black River Township, March 8th, 1883, by H. L. Hall, Esq., Mr. DANIEL A. STRICKLAND, of Sampson county, to Miss IDA F. STARLING.

MCNEILL—MCLEOD—In Harnett county, on the 8th ult., by Neill McLeod, Esq., Mr. JAS. MCNEILL, of Moore, to Miss MARY JANE MCLEOD, of Harnett.

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Corrected by CHARLES HAIGH, DEALER IN HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$1 40@0 00
Yellow Dip	$2.30
Virgin Dip	$2.30
Spirits	44@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	1 10@2 50.

Fayetteville Market.

Corrected by CHARLES HAIGH, DEALER IN HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACNO—		North Carolina,	50@75
Hog Round, new	12½	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	13@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	14@00	Flint—good	9@10½
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged.	5@7
Sides,	11½@12½	Dry Salt,	9@00
Shoulders,	9@00	Green,	4@5
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	12½@13	American,	4@4½
Hams,	15@00	Swedes,	6@7
Shoulders,	11@12	LARD—	
BAGGING—	10@11	North Carolina,	14@15
BEEF—		Western,	13@15
On foot,	3½@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	6@7	Upper,	33@35
BEESWAX—	20@22	Sole,	00@00
BUTTER—		Harness,	30@35
North Carolina,	25@35	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@40	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$4.00
Java,	20@30	PORK—	9@10
Rio,	9½@13	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	1.00	Sweet,	@50
COTTON TIES	1.65@2.00	Irish, bush	$1.50@1.75
CHICKENS—	25@35	SALT—	1.10@0.00
EGGS—	@12½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	8½@9
N. C. Fam.	$5.35@5.50	Granulated,	11@12½
Wes. Fam.	6.00@8.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	90@1.00	SHUCKS—	50@65
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	6@7
Corn,—new	75@80	WOOL—	20@21
Oats,	55@65	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	80@90	Corn Whiskey,	2.00
Peas,	90@120	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

Corrected by A. E. RANKIN & CO., DEALERS IN COTTON, NAVAL STORES, &c.

Middling	9@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, March 13—4 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was dull at 47 cents per gallon, with no sales to report.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1.32½ for Strained and $1.37½ for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was steady at $1.60 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market weak at $1.75 for Hard and $3.00 per bbl. for Soft, with sales at quotations. Later we hear of a sale of 75 bbls. at $1.60 a $2.75 per bbl.

Special Notice.

WE expect to make our semi-annual visit to the Northern Cities THIS WEEK for our Spring and Summer Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, NOTIONS, &c., &c.

We are now opening an invoice of seasonable goods (ordered to "fill in" until our full stock arrives) consisting of

PRETTY SPRING PRINTS;

Good Value Bleached and Sea Island Shirtings; Beautiful Blue and Jet Black Cashmeres; Fine Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths; Courtaulds Eng. Crape; Corticelli and Bedding Silks in the new shades; Turkey Red Damasks; Manchester Ginghams; the Celebrated "Diamond" Shirt, and many other articles.

We have on hand a nice lot of T. Miles Sons' Fine Shoes, for which we are the Agents in this place.

Our Shoe Department will soon be very complete in all lines.

We continue to give an extra cash discount on Coats' Spool Cotton by the dozens.

Very respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
March 15, 1883. 6tf

Cuba Molasses
AND
FINE SYRUPS,
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

FURNITURE,
Undertaking and Upholstering.

THE undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm name of S. SHEETZ & SON, for the purpose of conducting a

FURNITURE,
Undertaking and Upholstering Business,

on Green street, next door to Mrs. Banks's Confectionery, near the old stand of S. Sheetz.

Having had a long experience in this business, with the consequent advantage of knowing so well the wants of the trade, we feel assured that we can satisfy all who may favor us with their patronage—both in prices and goods.

We have in stock, and will receive day by day, a fine lot of Furniture, which we offer low for cash.

Coffins, Caskets and Undertakers' Goods in variety. We are daily expecting a handsome hearse.

Those wanting anything in the Upholstery line will find us well prepared for work of this kind.

Repairing a specialty and orders solicited.

Respectfully,
S. SHEETZ & SON.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1883. 6tf

1832. THE 1883.

Jas. R. McNeill Coffin House,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Dealer in all sizes and styles of

Coffins and Caskets.

Hearse furnished when desired and all necessary arrangements attended to.

BURIAL ROBES in several grades always on hand.

All orders in this department, DAY OR NIGHT, will have my PERSONAL ATTENTION.

FURNITURE

upholstered, repaired and varnished.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JAS. R. MCNEILL, Prop'r.
March 15, 1883. 6tf

For Sale.

PINE Island Acid Phosphate, high grade.
German Kainit, high grade.
Cotton Seed Meal and Cotton Seed Hulls.
The above articles will be sold very low for cash or on crop time.
Formulas furnished combining the above elements prepared by the best Agricultural Chemist in the State. Our aim is to supply a better Fertilizer and at less cost than is sold by others.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 15, 1883. 6-3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Rockfish Manufacturing Company are hereby requested to settle the same before April 5th, 1883.

On that day all notes and accounts due said Company will be sold at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, at 12 M., by order of the Directors. Any person having accounts against the Company is requested to present them previous to such date.

T. CAMPBELL OAKMAN, Pres't.
March 15, 1883. 6-3t

P. S.

Received by rail to-day a full and complete line of

PEARL SHIRTS.

The name is a guarantee as to their quality.

—ALSO—

GENT'S COLLARS AND CUFFS.
GENT'S HALF-HOSE.
GENT'S DRAWERS.
GENT'S SPRING TIES AND CRAVATS.

Just purchased in New York by *our special buyer*.

FRANK W. THORNTON,
5, 7 and 9 Hay St.
March 15, 1883. 1t

500
Pieces Prints,
New and Beautiful Spring Designs.

Fast colors, at 5 cents and upwards.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Ziegler Bros. Shoes.

At GEO. BRANDT'S,
Nos. 28, 30 and 32 Hay St.
March 15, 1883 6tf

White's Clipper Plow.

The greatest success of modern improvement in plows.

White's Boy Clipper Plow.

A Plow perfect in device, and is so highly recommended by every one, that we offer it with confidence.

Call at our well known stand.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.
March 15, 1883. 6tf

Over 35,000
STONEWALL COTTON PLOWS

in use and giving perfect satisfaction.

—ALSO—

White's—new.
" No. 35.
" " 40.
" " 48.
" " 50 Plow with reversible land slide.

Moore's Castings; also Plows.
F. Friend Plows and all the castings for same.
We can supply with above goods on short notice. Give us a call.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

Mackerel

For sale by
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

OYSTERS.	SYRUP.
BEEF, (corned).	MOLASSES.
RAISINS.	CURRANTS.
PRUNES.	TOMATOES.
BEANS.	CONDENSED MILK.

Cherokee brand of SWEET CORN.
All for sale by
A. S. HUSKE & CO.

A NICE LOT OF
North Carolina Hams
just purchased. Call at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

LEATHER,
Pot Ware, &c.
At A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Peaches and Tomatoes,
in large quantities.
Call on us. A. S HUSKE & CO.

NEW LOT OF
COLLARS,
HORSE AND MULE,
to arrive in a few days.
All goods of that order at
A. S. HUSKE & CO'S.

Valuable Plantation for Sale.

M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.
By CRONLY & MORRIS.

BY virtue and in pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, the undersigned will, on Tuesday, April 3d, 1883, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door, in the City of Wilmington, expose for sale by public auction the following Real Estate: A Tract of Land situated in Bladen County, known as "Sleepy Hollow Plantation," containing about 510 acres, of which there are cleared and under fence probably 300 acres. The plantation is near Council's Bluff on Cape Fear River, 14 miles above Elizabethtown, 24 miles below Fayetteville, 14 miles from Lumberton and one mile from Tar Heel P. O. The improvements consist of a well finished dwelling with 8 rooms and all necessary out houses. The dwelling is surrounded with a grove of oak, hickory and elm trees, and a large apple and peach orchard with a number of bearing scuppernong grape vines.

Besides the plantation there will be sold a separate tract of woodland swamp land, nearly adjoining, containing about 153½ acres, and lying on both sides of Goodman Swamp.

Terms—One-third cash, balance 6 and 12 months from day of sale. Purchasers to give their notes drawing 8 per cent. interest for the deferred payments. Title reserved until whole of purchase money is paid.

THOS. H. BLOUNT, Adm'r.
Wilmington, N. C., March 1, 1883. 6-3t

WHY THE RUSH AT
Sedberry's Drug Store
FOR GARDEN SEEDS?

BECAUSE the two last years' experience has convinced the public that Buist's Celebrated Seeds cannot be excelled.
March 8, 1883. 5-3t

LUMBER!

JUST received per consignment, 250,000 feet of well-seasoned LUMBER, of all grades for sale low.

PLANING MILL.

I have now in operating an improved PLANING MILL, and am prepared to execute all orders in the BEST STYLE and at POPULAR PRICES.
JAMES D. MCNEILL,
Merchant Mill, Fayetteville, N. C.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

LOW PRICES.
CROCKERY!

TO reduce my Large Stock I will offer BARGAINS to cash or prompt short time buyers either at

Wholesale or Retail.

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 8, 1883. 5-4t

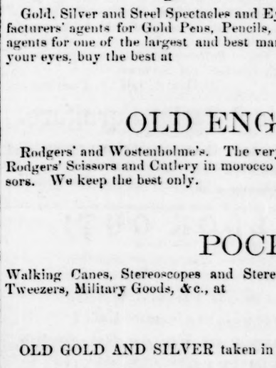
NEW STYLES.

Spring Hats, Bonnets, &c.,
FOR THOSE IN NEED OF THE LATEST.

YOU MAY LOOK FOR A MAGNIFICENT LINE OF
Millinery, Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., &c.
on the return of Mr. Dye from the northern cities, about the 25th prox.

Mrs. DYE,
NO. 17 HAY STREET.
Fayetteville, March 8, 1883. 5tf

ESTABLISHED 1834.



Warren Prior & Son.

New Goods Constantly Received

Watches! Watches! Watches!

We warrant our watches for one year. In addition to this, we guarantee our price to be as low as a watch of same quality can be bought anywhere.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!

Clocks warranted for one year. If you want a good clock come and select one from the large variety at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Solid Silver Ware.

The best Solid Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Spoons, Cream Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, Fruit Knives, Card Cases, Napkin Rings and Solid Silver Ware put up in morocco and plush cases at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Plated Silver Ware.

Casters, Pickle Casters, Individual Casters, Butter Dishes, Butter Knives, Table Knives, Waiter, Spoon Holders, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, and Tilting Sets, Toilet Sets, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Jewel Caskets, Fruit Stands, Flower Stands, Vases, Cups, Napkin Rings, Spoons, Call Bells, &c.

Our assortment of Plated Silver Ware is constantly replenished with latest designs and from the most reliable makers.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Engagement and Wedding Rings.

We shall endeavor to keep our stock of Jewelry fully up to the demand. Sale for Diamond Rings, Diamond, Ruby and Emerald Jewelry is light, yet steadily improving. We are in almost daily correspondence with the manufacturers of Diamond Jewelry, and any customer wishing anything in this line or anything different from what we have in stock, if they will let us know it, we will order them a lot to select from, and in doing so we will guarantee the price will be as low as the same can be bought in any market.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses; Spectacle and Eye Glass Cases. We are manufacturers' agents for Gold Pens, Pencils, and Tooth Picks. A good assortment in stock. We are agents for one of the largest and best manufacturers of Spectacles and Eye Glasses. If you value your eyes, buy the best at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

OLD ENGLISH CUTLERY.

Rodgers' and Wostenholme's. The very best Scissors, Shears, Pocket Knives and Razors Also, Rodgers' Scissors and Cutlery in morocco cases. Ladies, try us when you want a good pair of scissors. We keep the best only.

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

POCKET BOOKS,

Walking Canes, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, Genuine Meerschaum Pipes, Key Rings, Tweezers, Military Goods, &c., at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER taken in exchange for new goods.

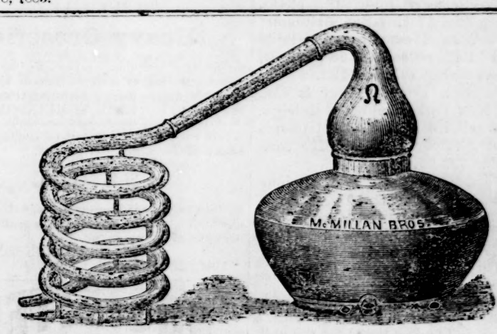
WATCHES AND CLOCKS

cleaned and repaired and warranted at

PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

E. T. MCKETHAN,
—DEALER IN—
SEED OATS AND RYE,
Corn, Hay, Flour, Hominy,
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf



TURPENTINE STILLS.

We are now manufacturing at Fayetteville, N. C., and Savannah, Ga., our improved

Seamless Turpentine Stills,

which gives better satisfaction than any Still now in use. Having enlarged our work-shops and supplied it with new and improved tools, we feel warranted in saying that we are better prepared than ever before to manufacture stills with promptness and dispatch. We invite all parties in want of anything in this line to call and examine our work. We have

10 SECOND HAND STILLS.

from ten to twenty five barrels capacity. These Stills are supplied with new Worms. We have always on hand a large assortment of

STILL BOTTOMS.

Extra Worms, from five to seven feet diameter; a large lot of second-hand Caps that will fit Still Collars from 23 to 28 inches; Still Doors and Grate Bars; in fact we carry a larger stock of Copper than any house in the South.

☞ Repairing through the country promptly attended to. Call on or address

McMILLAN BROS.,
Fayetteville, N. C., or Savannah, Ga.
December 7, 1882 137tf

Bulletin No. 3—N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.

The following analyses of official samples of Fertilizers have been completed at the Station since January 1st, 1883:

1924. Acid Phosphate, Atlantic Phosphate Co., Charleston, S. C., sampled at Laurinburg, contains: Available phos. acid 10.55, potash 1.23 per cent. Relative commercial value $22.58.

1914. Acid Phosphate, High Grade, John Merryman & Co., 24 Second St., Baltimore, sampled at Shelby, contains: Available phos. acid 11.80 per cent. Relative commercial value $23.60.

1886. Acid Phosphate, L. & R., Lorentz & Rittler, 10 South St., Baltimore, sampled at Wilmington, contains: Available phos. acid 9.94, potash 1.83 per cent. Relative commercial value $22.08.

1931. Acidulated Phosphate, New Jersey Chemical Co., 129 S. Front St., Philadelphia, sampled at Shoe Heel, contains: Available phos. acid 10.37 per cent. Relative commercial value $19.45.

1945. Alkaline Superphosphate, Southern Fertilizing Co., 1321 Cary St., Richmond, Va., sampled at Fremont, contains: Available phos. acid 10.37, potash 1.55 per ct. Relative commercial value $22.60.

1905. Ammoniated Dissolved Bone, Jno. Merryman & Co., Second St., Baltimore, Md., sampled at Shelby, contains: Available phos. acid 9.81, ammonia 2.46, potash 0.55 per cent. Relative commercial value $31.35.

1923. Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate and Dissolved Bones, E. F. Coe, 16 Burling Slip, New York, sampled at Laurinburg, contains: Available phos. acid 9.57, ammonia 2.61 per cent. Relative commercial value $30.88.

1890. Ammoniated Soluble Navassa Guano, Navassa Guano Co., Wilmington N. C., sampled at Wilmington, contains: Available phos. acid 6.33, ammonia 2.85, potash 1.26 per cent. Relative commercial value $27.00.

1925. Arlington "B" Ammoniated Soluble Phosphate, Dambman Bros. & Co., Box 437 Baltimore, sampled at Laurinburg, contains: Available phos. acid 9.78, ammonia 2.48, potash 2.43 per cent. Relative commercial value $33.63.

1903. Ashepoo Acid Phosphate, Ashepoo Phosphate Co., Charleston, S. C., sampled at Pineville, contains: Available phos. acid 11.26, potash 0.43 per cent. Relative commercial value $22.04.

1878. Baker's Dissolved Bone Phosphate, Chemical Co. of Canton, 32 and 34 S. Charles St., Baltimore, sampled at Wilmington, contains: Available Phos. Acid 10.24 per cent. Relative commercial value $20.48.

1932. Baker's Standard Guano, Chemical Co. of Canton, 32 and 34 S. Charles St., Baltimore, sampled at Laurinburg contains Available Phos. Acid 9.11, ammonia 1.94, potash 3.83 per cent. Relative commercial value $31 54.

1920. Baltimore Guano Co's Acid Phosphate, Baltimore Guano Co., 32 and 34 S. Charles St., Baltimore, sampled at Laurinburg, contains: Available Phos. Acid 11.49 per cent. Relative commercial value $22.98.

1927. Bone and Peruvian Guano, Upshur Guano Co., Norfolk, Va., sampled at Shoe Heel, contains: Available Phos. Acid 9.66, ammonia 3.00, potash 2.32 per cent. Relative commercial value $35.60.

1877. Bradley's Patent Superphosphate of Lime, Bradley Fertilizing Co., 27 Kilby St., Boston, L. F. Detrick, General Agent, 108 S. Charles St., Baltimore, sampled at Wilmington, contains: Avail. Phos. Acid 8.96, ammonia 2.68, potash 1.77 per cent. Relative commercial value $32.10.

1973. British Mixture, E. B. Whitman, 104 S. Charles St., Baltimore, sampled at Durham, contains: Available Phosphoric Acid 7.85, ammonia 2.41, potash 2.53 per cent. Relative commercial value $29.58.

1881. Cotton Broad High Grade Acid Phosphate, E. J. Powers, Wilmington, N. C., sampled at Wilmington, contains: Available Phos. Acid 12.77 per cent. Relative commercial value $20.54.

1968. Diamond Soluble Bone, Walton, Whann & Co., Wilmington, Del., sampled at Salisbury, contains: Available Phos. Acid 11.79 per cent. Relative commercial value $23.58.

1915. Dissolved Bone Phosphate of Lime. John S. Reese & Co., 10 South St., Baltimore, sampled at Shelby, contains: Available Phos. Acid 10.55, potash 1.07 per cent. Relative commercial value $22 38.

1904. Ettiwan Acid Phosphate. W. C. Bee & Co., agents, Charleston S. C., sampled at Concord, contains: Available Phos. Acid 10.20, potash 2.55 per cent. Relative commercial value $23.26.

1940. Excellenza Soluble Phosphate, Long & Dugdale, 37 Gay St., Baltimore, sampled at Wilson, contains: Available Phos. Acid 10.49, ammonia 2.50 per cent. Relative commercial value $32.23.

1889. Farmer's Friend, Read & Co., Box 3,121, New York, sampled at Raleigh, contains: Avail. Phos. Acid 9.21, ammonia 2.62, potash 2.40 per cent. Relative commercial value $33.09.

1933. Fish, Bone and Potash, Quinnipiac Fertilizer Co., New London, Ct., sampled at Laurinburg, contains: Avail. Phos. Acid 8.52, ammonia 2.00, potash 2.54 per cent. Relative commercial value $29.09.

CHAS. W. DABNEY, Director.

The opponents of capital punishment in France have just been furnished with a new weapon. The last time that the guillotine was set up in the Place de la Roquette the criminal upon whom it was employed was a youth named Menesclou, who murdered a little girl under circumstances of appalling atrocity about two years since. His conduct was so abominable that even a Paris jury could not discover any extenuating circumstances for him, although it was admitted that his intelligence was of the lowest order. When, however, he was dissected at the Ecole Pratique d'Anatomie, certain cerebral lesions were brought to light, and those who wage war against the guillotine declared that he was not responsible for his actions. This view has been greatly strengthened within the last few days by the fact that the convict's mother has become a lunatic. It appears, moreover, that her sister is also insane, and that her father committed suicide. These revelations have given a new impetus in France to the endless controversy respecting mental unsoundness in relation to criminal impulse.—*St. James's Gazette.*

Twenty-three tobacco factories will operate in Winston the present year.

Guano and Chemicals.

I HAVE THE AGENCY FOR
Navassa Guano.
Navassa Acid Phosphate.
Zell's Ammoniated Guano.
Zell's Acid Phosphate.
Chesapeake Guano.
Walker's Cotton Phosphate.
Wilcox & Gibbs Guano.
Standard Guano.
Baker Bros. Composting Chemicals.
Boykin & Carmer's Chemicals.

Agricultural Lime and Kainit.

Lee's Prepared Agricultural Lime.
Genuine German Kainit.
All of which are offered at lowest cotton or cash prices.

Wagons and Powder.

I am also agent for the celebrated Milburn and Tennessee Wagons and have always in stock a full line of 1, 2 and 4 horse wagons. Also, a number of extra width tires.

Also, Agent for Laflin and Rand Rifle and Blasting Powder, and keep in stock any size package desired.

Groceries and Liquors.

In STAPLE and HEAVY GROCERIES I am always in the lead, and have at all times a full line which I offer at lowest prices. In Liquors I have always in stock pure North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskey and Peach and Apple Brandy.

Harness, Woodenware, &c.

I have also added to my stock a full line of Wagon Breeching, Collars, Hames, Lines, Bridles, Whips; and, in fact, everything desired in this line. Also, in Wooden and Willow Ware, such as Brooms, Baskets, Pails, Sieves, &c. &c.

Plows and Plow Castings.

In this line I am always well stocked and can offer special inducements in both Steel and Cast Plows.

Do not fail to give me a call before buying elsewhere.

R. M. NIMOCKS.
March 8, 1883. 5tf

E. J. HALE & SON.

PUBLISHERS,
Booksellers and Stationers,
55 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.
INVITE ORDERS FOR
SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS,
and for all kinds of
STAPLE STATIONERY,
Writing Papers—Cap, Letter, Note and other sizes; Blank Books, of all grades; Envelopes of all sizes and colors and qualities; School Slates, best quality, all sizes; Slate and Lead Pencils, Pens, Inks, Mucilage, etc., etc.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

OFFICE
Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 3d, 1883.
Stockholders' Meeting.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co. is hereby called to meet in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 3d day of April, 1883, at 11 o'clock. The special object of said meeting being to consider and accept or reject an act of the Legislature now in session, entitled "*An act to authorize a sale of the State's Stock in the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Company, and provide for the speedy completion of the same.*"

3 tm] JULIUS A. GRAY, President.

Walnut Parlor Furniture.

TWO HANDSOME SETS COMPLETE, and TWO SOFAS—singly. For sale low.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 8, 1883. 5-2t

LOOK OUT!

FOR the scarce season to get something good to eat, go to

A. GARRASON'S,

where you will find a large stock of

Heavy and Fancy Groceries,
FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

OYSTER'S FRESH CANDY received weekly.

Mr. W. W. COLE is now with me, where he will be pleased to see all his former customers and friends. Yours respectfully,
A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

We have added largely to our stock of
Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows, Shovels, Spades, &c.
Farmers would do well to give us a call before buying. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Our stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, YARNS, SHEETINGS, &c.,
is fully up to the standard, and we are offering them low down to make room for our Spring stock. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

IN THE LINE OF
Heavy Groceries
for farmers' supplies we are offering special inducements, and to cash purchasers in every line of goods we are issuing GREENBACK certificates of discount. R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

Call early and secure part of the Grand Distribution of Greenback Certificates,
$6,000
of them to be issued to customers in the next thirty days. The holder of each one is entitled to a discount on every purchase.
R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.
Feb'y 22 1883 3tf

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

Invalids who are recovering vital stamina, declare in grateful terms their appreciation of the merits as a tonic of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the weak, but it also corrects an irregular acid state of the stomach, makes the bowels act at proper intervals, gives ease to those who suffer from Rheumatic and kidney troubles, and conquers as well as prevents fever and ague
For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

ATTENTION!

THIS is not Headquarters from which are issued general orders, but the place for filling the orders of all who are in need of FARMING SUPPLIES. Send in your orders for the well known and justly popular

Watt Plows.

Castings, Scrapers, Sweeps, Solid Sweeps, Corn Shovels, Bull Tongues, Ames' Shovels, Spades, Steel Forks, Hoes; Singletrees, Trace Chains, Hames, Collars, Bridles, Georgia Breeching, Backband Webbing and Hooks, Straw Cutters, the celebrated Thomas Cultivating and Smoothing Harrows—try them—&c. &c.

"Old Hickory" Wagons,

with written warrantee.

WELSH WAGONS.

The name is warrantee enough.

ONE NEW ROCKAWAY.

Experience has demonstrated the fact that farming cannot be made successful in this age of enormous cotton crops without Bacon, Corn, Meal Flour, Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c. So send in your orders for Groceries, Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, &c., &c.

FERTILIZERS.

"Excellenza," "Piedmont," "Game." None better.

S. C. RANKIN & CO.
March 1, 1883. 4tf

Family Groceries.

—VERY BEST GRADES OF—
Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Tea,
SYRUP, N. O. MOLASSES.
In fact all kinds of
STAPLE GROCERIES.
All goods delivered free.

C. HAIGH,
Nos. 18 and 20 Hay St.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-1y

A Nice China Tea Set,

FORTY FOUR PIECES, GREY MOSS ROSE DECORATION.
Will be sent by Express, securely packed, freight paid, for $10. Address
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 8, 1883. 5-2t

Assignee's Notice.

THE Books, Accounts and Notes due Henry Elson that were assigned to me are now in my possession, and those indebted must come forward and settle up at once; else suit will be brought forthwith. R. M. NIMOCKS.
March 8, 1883. 5-3t

A. MOORE,

MARKET SQUARE AND GREEN STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Tobacco and Cigar Store.
Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.
Feb'y 22, 1883 3tf

We have in store a full supply of the best qualities of
Irish Potatoes
for planting. Those wishing to plant would do well to call and get the best quality.
R. H. TOMLINSON & CO.

J. H. FARRAR,

(Fayetteville Hotel Building,)
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
AGENT FOR

The Light Running "New Home," "New Howe," "Domestic," "Hartford" and "Davis" Sewing Machines.
Organs $40 to $150; Organettes $9 to $15; Orguinette Music 5c. to 6c. per foot; Pianos $200 to $350; Jewitt's Horse Detachers $4; "Farrar Turbine Water Wheel;" Oil, Needles and Attachments for all Machines.
Repairing a specialty. Terms cash.
AGENTS WANTED.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3tf

LANDRETH'S

AND
BUIST'S
NEW CROP
GARDEN SEEDS,

FOR SALE BY
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

BY virtue of an order of the Court of Probate for Cumberland County, I will, at 12 o'clock, on Monday, March 19th, 1883, at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction, a tract of land in Carver's Creek Township adjoining the lands of Colvin and others, known as "The Lovett Blackman Land," containing about 112 acres. This land is sold for partition, and is valuable for farming purposes.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash; and to give note with security for the balance to be paid in six months, and the title will be reserved until all is paid.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 13, 1883. 2-ts

USE THE BEST.

I am Agent for the well known
Stono Phosphate Company,
Walton, Whann & Co. Plow Brand,
Pocomoke Superphosphate,
Allison & Addison Star Brand,
Upshur Guano Company,
whose Goods are superior to most and equal to any brand made. J. B. STARR.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3tf

ASH ELEMENT.

I HAVE A FEW TONS OF ASH ELEMENT. Used with cotton seed or stable manure it is said to be the best and cheapest Fertilizer for cotton and grain that is known. Also, a few tons of Floats or Pure South Carolina Phosphate Rock. J. B. STARR.
Feb'y 22, 1882. 3t

CHAS. GLOVER,

AUCTIONEER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 27 HAY STREET,
old stand of W. L. Hawley.
March 16, 1882. 99-1y

NOTICE.

TO those who have examined our stock of SADDLERY any explanation is entirely useless. It is acknowledged by all who have examined our stock of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon and Plow Gear, that our

Styles and Quality

cannot be equaled in the State. We are practical men and know the wants of the people, and know where to buy and how to buy. You will save money by examining our stock before making your purchases. We keep almost every

Style of Saddles that you can think of.

Riding Bridles, Martingales, Wagon Bridles, Va. Plow Bridles, N. C. Scotch Collars, Kentucky "C" Collar, Ga. Breeching, Hip Straps, Buggy Harness, (Nickel Plated and Rubber Mounting), Double Wagon Harness, Double Wagon Reins, Lead Lines, Back Bands, Belly Bands, Repair Links, Bits, Whips in great variety, Hames, Dandruff Brushes, Curry Combs, Pure Bristle Brushes.

We have an arrangement with a manufacturer of Hames and Curry Combs by which we can sell Hames and Curry Combs by the dozen at the very lowest New York wholesale prices. Everybody who knows where the Market House is knows where we stay. Come to see us. We guarantee prompt and polite attention.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
Market Square, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 22, 1883. 3-3m

BAKER'S
STANDARD GUANO.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE ABOVE
Brand of Guano
for sale either for cash or on crop time.
Very low prices will be given to parties
Buying for Cash.
This GUANO has been sold here for the past three years, and has given great satisfaction.
Any information in regard to it gladly given.
CHAS. HAIGH.
For Chemical Company of Canton.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-2m

THE
WOODS AND TIMBERS
OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

1 *vol.* 12*mo., Cloth,* $1.25.

"The publication of such facts in a shape that makes them accessible, is the very best service that the public-spirited men in the South can do their States."—*New York World.*

"The very thing needed. A very important work for the State."—*Wilmington Star.*

"A timely and valuable publication. Must prove of great service to the State."—*Charlotte Journal.*

"Mr. Hale has done the State a great service."—*Biblical Recorder.*

"Of such thorough excellence that it deserves the widest circulation."—*Nashville* (Tenn.) *Lumberman.*

The book is well-printed on tinted paper, is handsomely bound in cloth, contains 372 pages and an accurate and beautifully executed map of the State, with all its railroad routes defined.

EVERYBODY'S BOOK.

Answers to simple questions frequently put to Lawyers by Laymen.

Points in Law of value to every man in North Carolina—the Professional man, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Landlord, the Tenant, the Cropper, the Laborer.

12 mo., paper, 32 pages, Price (Five Postage Stamps) 15 Cents.

For sale by booksellers generally, who may be supplied in quantities on favorable terms, by either of the undersigned.

If not to be had at your local book store, mailed post-paid on receipt of the price, by

E. J. HALE & SON,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
NEW YORK.
P. M. HALE, Publisher, Raleigh, N. C.
OR,
GEO. H. HAIGH, Bookseller, Fayetteville, N. C.

THE MUSIC STORE

is the place to get Music.
Also the place to get the best
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
of all kinds and prices.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
cheap for cash, or on easy monahly payments.
Don't order till you get our prices.
McNEILL & CO.
Jan'y 11, 1883. 141tf

ENGAGEMENT
—and—
WEDDING RINGS
—and—
BRIDAL PRESENTS
AT—
Prior's Jewelry Store.

—New Goods Constantly Received.—
Feb. 8. 1-tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
☞ Office North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. 2-tf

DR. JOHN SMALL,
DENTAL SURGEON,

CONTINUES TO PRACTICE his profession among the people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country.
☞ Office in the Fayetteville HotelBuilding.
Nov. 4, 1880. 29tf

D^r HARTER'S IRON TONIC.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

Fertilizers!

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
Provisions & Fertilizers,

invite the attention of their former patrons and the public generally to the following high grade fertilizers:

1ST. LONG'S PREPARED CHEMICALS, so well and so favorably known, as a first-class composting material.

2D. "FARMER'S FRIEND GUANO." This well-known Guano has a high analysis, and the high results obtained by the use of it show that it is peculiarly adapted to the soil of this and the adjoining counties.

3D. "WANDO ACID PHOSPHATE," the best article of its kind—containing potash—in North Carolina.

4TH. GENUINE GERMAN KAINIT.

All the above brands we offer VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, or liberal terms on crop time.
☞ Send for prices and analysis.
Feb'y 1, 1883. 144tf

Navassa Guano
AND
Navassa Acid Phosphate.

THESE WELL KNOWN AND RELIABLE Fertilizers are again offered to planters for the season of 1883.

Wherever they have been used they have given satisfactory results, and as the standard is fixed and maintained they are found reliable and uniform. It will be seen from the certificate below, that Navassa Guano produced the largest yield of corn which took the premium at the Cumberland County Fair.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Dec. 13th, 1882.
Mr. R. M. Nimocks:
Please deliver to Henry Clark 400 lbs. Navassa Guano, the same having been awarded to him at our late Fair for the largest yield of corn on one acre (65¼ bushels) as per offer of special premium made by you. Very respectfully,
A. A. McKETHAN, JR.,
Treas'r Cumberland County Agri. Society.

For sale by R. M. NIMOCKS.
Jan'y 18, 1882 142-3m

FERTILIZING CHEMICALS.

Hinsdale & Broadfoot
Offer For Sale at Low Prices,
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
GERMAN KAINIT,
LAND PLASTER,
NITRATE OF SODA.
ACID PHOSPHATE.
SULPHATE OF SODA,
NITRATE OF POTASH,
MURIATE OF POTASH,
PERUVIAN GUANO,
and
Garden and Field Seeds.
HINSDALE & BROADFOOT.
Feb 15- 2-tf

GEO. H. HAIGH,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
MARKET SQUARE.

KEEPS constantly on hand a full supply of Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books; also, all School Books in general use; Note, Letter, Foolscap, Bill and Legal Cap Papers, Envelopes of different grades and sizes; Pencil, Cabinet and Photograph Frames, of latest styles and sizes; Photograph and Autograph Albums, Chromos, &c.

Anything in our line not in stock will be ordered at once.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-2m

Iron, Steel,
PLOWS OF ALL KINDS,
PLOW CASTINGS,
CART AND BUGGY MATERIAL,
NAILS, MULE AND HORSE SHOES,
and a general stock of
HARDWARE,
FOR SALE LOW.
CHAS. HAIGH,
Nos. 18 and 20 Hay Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Feb'y 15, 1883. 2-1y

THE BEST CUTLERY,

so considered the world over:
RODGER'S and WOSTENHOLMES' I X L
Pocket Knives, Razors
AND SCISSORS, at
PRIOR'S JEWELRY STORE.
Ladies in want of a good pair of Scissors call on us.
Feb 8. 1-tf

REAL PROPERTY!

IN TOWN LOTS, FACTORY SITES, RESIdences, Water Powers, Valuable and Improved Farms on the River and in the back swamps, Timbered and Turpentine Lands in the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Bladen, and valuable property in Robeson county, including town lots at Shoe Heel, FOR SALE. Parties desiring to sell or purchase real estate should consult the undersigned. O. H. BLOCKER,
Real Estate Agent.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1882. 104tf

WANTED,

IN large or small quantities, Rags, Old Iron, Bones, Rope, Dry and Green Hides, Brass, Copper, Pewter, Zinc, &c. Highest cash price paid. Correspondence solicited.
J. H. WARDEN,
at the old Haigh stand,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. N. MARSH, Agent.
Jan'y 25, 1883 143tf

HORNER SCHOOL,
OXFORD, NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of 1882 Begins the Fourth Monday in July.

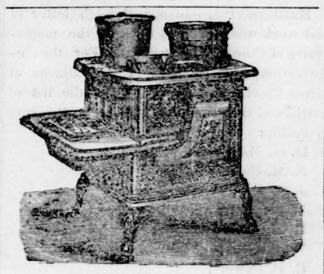
INSTRUCTORS:
J. H. HORNER J. C. HORNER.
J. M. HORNER.
With such assistant instructors as the exigencies of the School may require.

The chief work of the School is done by the Senior Principal and his two sons. The less important work is given to assistant instructors, who are selected with especial reference to their peculiar fitness for the duties assigned them; and the number of students will not be increased beyond the capacity of the Principals to take personal charge of all the classes in the leading branches taught, and to supervise all the work of the School.

The School has been under its present management for more than **THIRTY YEARS,** and in this sense, it is, we believe, the oldest school in the South.

As several of the Cadets will leave for College, there will be room next Session for about twenty new students.

For Catalogue apply to the Principals.
J. H & J. C. HORNER.
June 15, 1882. 112tf



REMOVAL.

WE ARE NOW MOVING OUR STOCK OF Stoves and Tin into our New Store where we will be pleased to have our friends and patrons call and examine our stock.

We are manufacturer's Agents for both
COOKING AND HEATING
Stoves,

of which we are now receiving a large lot on consignment, of the best collection of Stoves ever offered in this market, and guaranteed to be sold at manufacturers' prices.

A large lot of Toilet Sets and Stamped Tin of all kinds on hand. Tin Roofing, Guttering and Spouting a specialty. We carry a large lot of Roofing Plate in stock always, which enables us to tin roofs with despatch, and on the most accommodating terms. A large lot of Galvanized Iron, Zinc, Stove Pipe and Stack Iron always on hand. Also a large lot of Stove Grates, Backs and general Stove repairs, Stove Polish, &c. Call and see us.

McMILLAN BROS.
Sept. 28, 1882. 127-tf

JUSTICE'S COURT.

I HAVE FITTED UP AND FURNISHED A comfortable Court Room at South-West Market Square, where I may be found at usual business hours. I keep on hand all necessary blanks for issuing of any legal process desired

For reference, and for the convenience of the Bar, I have quite

A Library of Law Books,

Digests, Codes and Supreme Court Reports, and during trials will have a messenger in attendance to make errands for such books as I may not have.

All papers for trial, as well as those adjudicated, kept properly filed for reference. Deeds and mortgages probated and delivered at Court House for parties interested. Ladies waited on at their homes and signatures to conveyances proven.

Claims collected on commission where parties do not care to sue.

Real estate bought and sold on commission.
W. C. TROY, J. P.,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb. 8. 1-7t.

BUGGIES! BUGGIES!!

WE HAVE JUST ADDED TO A LARGE and well assorted stock of our own make of

Buggies, Rockaways, &c.,

120 of "Cook's Standard Cincinnati"

Jump Seats, Phaetons, Side Bars

Top and No-Top Buggies.

This work we bought at a bargain and are offering lower than ever before sold in this market, and to dealers or clubs in lots we can offer some special inducements.

Call and examine quality and styles and get our prices whether you wish to buy or not.

HARNESS

at all kinds of prices to go with this work.
A. A. McKETHAN & SONS.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1882. 112tf

MERCHANT MILLS!

New Management.

HAVING purchased the above named property from Mr. W. C. Troy, and having assumed the personal management of the same, I would call the attention of all of the old patrons of the Mill and as many new ones as will favor me with their custom, to the fact that the Mill is now in first-class order and being run with an especial desire to give satisfaction.

FINE BREAD MEAL a specialty. Goods delivered to order.

Give me a trial as I am determined to please.
JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, Oct 26, 1882. 131tf

B. F. MITCHELL & SON.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND PROPRIETORS OF THE
MERCHANT FLOUR & GRIST MILLS.
DEALERS IN
PEA-NUTS,
Meal, Hominy, Grain, Seed Rye, Seed Oats, Flour, Feed, Hay, &c.

Consignments of COTTON, NAVAL STORES and other MERCHANDISE solicited.

No. 9 and 10 N. WATER ST, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 14, 1882. 138-3m

W. S. PRIOR,
with
D. H. WILSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
Woodenware, Brooms,
BRUSHES, ROPE, TWINE, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, &C.,
Nos. 375 and 377 Washington Street,
New York.
Feb. 8. 1-tf.

CALL ON US

For Corn, Oats, Hay and Rice Straw—Bacon, Lard, and Flour, all grades, Cuba and Porto Rico Molasses. Sugar and Coffee, Marshall and Liverpool Salt, Tobacco, Snuff, Soap, Starch, Candy, Crackers and Candles, Lime, Cement, Plaster Paris and Hair, Glue, Bungs, Spirit Barrels, Hoop Iron and Nails, Randolph 4 4 Sheetings, Rubber Belting, 2 to 10 inches and 3 and 4 ply.
Agents for the Brown Cotton Gin.
A. B. WILLIAMS & CO.
Fayetteville, May 17. 108-tf

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE STEAMers of the CAPE FEAR AND PEOPLE'S STEAMBOAT COMPANY will leave their wharves as follows:

GOVERNOR WORTH will leave Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock p. m.

NORTH STATE will leave Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and Wilmington Thursdays and Mondays at 2 o'clock p. m. J. A. WORTH, Agent
Feb'y 8, 1883 1tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 19, 1879.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 19, 1879 trains going up the road will leave—

Fayetteville at	4.00 p. m
Little River at	4.45 "
Spout Spring at	5.15 "
Swann's Station at	6.05 "
Jonesboro at	6.40 "
Sanford at	7.10 "
Egypt at	7.40 "
Arrive at Gulf	7.55 "
Return trains will leave—	
Gulf at	6.00 a. m
Egypt at	6.25 "
Sanford at	7.20 "
Jonesboro at	7.45 "
Swann's Station at	8.15 "
Spout Spring at	9.10 "
Little River at	9.40 "
Arrive at Fayetteville	10.20 "

L. C. JONES, Superintendent
Feb'y 8, 1883. 1tf

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
OFFICE, 35 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK.
Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.

DR. BUTTS
DISPENSARY.

Established 1847 at 12 N. 8th Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE Physicians in charge of this old and well known Institution are regular graduates in medicine and surgery. Years of Experience in the treatment of Chronic Diseases have made their skill and ability so much superior to that of the ordinary practitioner, that they have acquired a national reputation through their treatment of complicated cases.
INDISCRETION or **EXPOSURE** Producing affections of the blood, skin or bones, treated with success, without using Mercury or Poisonous Medicines.
YOUNG MEN and those of middle age who are suffering from the effects of a disease that unfits its victims for business or marriage, permanently cured, at moderate expense.
PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express but where possible personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application.
(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. Its not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

PATENTS

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for *MODERATE FEES.*

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from *WASHINGTON.*

Send *MODEL OR DRAWING.* We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make *NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.*

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div. and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms, and references to actual clients in your own State or county, address C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
Dec 7, 1882 137tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS OR LUNG FEVER, If Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTS, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Nov 16, 1882. 134-1y

TRADE MARK
Seminal Posilie

An entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz., Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease. The use of the remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. There is no nauseous about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give perfect satisfaction. It is endorsed by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing that very prevalent trouble. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1 (lasting a month), $3; No. 2 (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), $5; No. 3 (lasting over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases), $7. Sent by mail, sealed in plain wrappers. Full directions for using accompany each box.
Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and Blank for the obtaining of the Remedy in your own locality by patients.
HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'F'G CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.